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Terrorists Said to Be Scouting U.S. Sites in Mideast

By Molly Moore and David Ottaway
Washington Post Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — U.S. intelligence services have picked up the first indications that pro-Iraqi terrorist groups have begun surveillance of potential American targets in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Middle East, according to sources here.

"There is some evidence that they are checking things out," a source said.

American military officials would not say whether stringent security measures at some military facilities in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia in recent days are the result of the new intelligence reports.

Beginning last week, the military began requiring more rigorous identity checks of all individuals entering air bases here and began tightening access to the flight line areas where U.S. transport planes and fighter jets operate.

Memories of the devastating bombing of the U.S. Marine headquarters and barracks in Beirut in October 1983, in which 241 servicemen were killed, permeate the American military operations here. From desert posts to the main Saudi air bases and ports, officers and soldiers are taking extraordinary security measures.

"The memory of Beirut lives," said Major Mark Kiersey of the 82d Airborne Division. "The last thing we want is another Beirut."

Sources say U.S. intelligence services have picked up signs that pro-Iraqi Palestinian terrorist groups are showing signs of life and are "in movement" in the Middle East.

It's probably only a matter of time before they strike, one said, "whether inside or outside of Saudi Arabia."

The U.S. military has exerted a major effort to enforce strict security measures at its base camps, barracks areas and military installations here. Commanders in the field are ordered to select staging areas based as much of security as on tactical battlefield requirements.

"It's precautionary," said Lieutenant General Walter E. Boomer, chief of the Marine Corps forces here. "We believe the potential for a terrorist attack exists. We just don't want to take any chances."

At the desert base camp for the soldiers of the Army's 82d Airborne Division, a five-ton truck blocks the entrance to the main gate. It is also ringed by cement-filled barrels.

At a port where tons of military equipment is being unloaded from ships and where thousands of troops are housed in warehouses awaiting their desert assignments, snipers are perched on rooftops throughout the huge naval complex.

Military public affairs officers who escort media representatives onto military bases conduct bomb searches of their cars and buses every morning before they start the engines.

When military troops are off duty in their tent cities or housing areas, they are constantly warned to report sightings of strangers or unusual activities near their facilities.

Military officials were so concerned about security in the capital city of Riyadh that they ordered one hotel to evict all of its guests and allow only military operations in the hotel. A metal detector was erected at the door to screen all individuals entering the building.

U.S. military officials say the Saudi military, even before the current operation, had equipped its facilities with state-of-the-art security systems. Sophisticated cameras ring the desert perimeters of most Saudi air fields

See THREAT, Page 2

Baker Presses Allies To Bolster Gulf With More Ground Troops

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Monday that the European allies had promised to provide ships and airplanes to expedite the transport of more U.S. and Egyptian forces to the Gulf, but he received no assurances that the allies would send ground troops of their own to the region.

At a meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers who heard his assessment of the Helsinki summit meeting between Presidents George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Baker said the U.S. administration "would welcome" the presence of the European ground forces in the Saudi desert "even if only symbolic."

Confronted by growing pressure from the U.S. Congress to see the allies place their own soldiers at the front line in the confrontation with Iraq, the NATO ministers declined to make any troop pledges. They said they would study the administration's request.

Several European officials said it was doubtful that Mr. Baker's appeal would meet with a positive response because of allied concerns about being dragged inadvertently or against their will into armed conflict in the Gulf.

As part of the U.S. drive for "responsibility sharing" in the crisis, Mr. Baker announced that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates had expanded their pledges of aid to $12 billion for the rest of this year.

He said half of that sum would go toward U.S. military costs, including what he called "in kind" payments from the Saudis in the form of fuel, water and other necessities for U.S. troops.

The latest Pentagon estimates for the vast military buildup known as Operation Desert Shield put its operating cost at a little more than $1 billion a month. If those figures prove accurate, the financial support from the Gulf countries would more than cover U.S. military expenses there this year.

The remaining $6 billion from the wealthy Gulf nations is primarily destined to support the economies of Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, which have been badly hurt by the impact of the global trade embargo against Iraq.

On Friday, the 12 member states of the European Community promised to deliver more than $2 billion in economic assistance for those three countries.

Mr. Baker reported to his European colleagues that "no real substantive differences" had emerged during the seven hours of talks Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev held on Sunday in the Finnish capital.

He praised the Soviets for acting as "very reliable partners" in the worldwide coalition that has virtually isolated the government of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The U.S. secretary of state said Mr. Gorbachev had emphasized that there could be "no partial solutions" and that Mr. Hussein must abide by the five UN Security Council resolutions. These include calls for Iraq to withdraw immediately from Kuwait and to release the thousands of Western hostages being held as a shield against any offensive strike by U.S. forces.

Manfred Wörner, the secretary-

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More Gulf News

In Iraq, the UN embargo begins to bite. Page 3.

Bush won Soviet support on issue of food for Iraq. Page 3.

New refugee camps readied nearer Amman. Page 3.

Rules of engagement for U.S. planes were disclosed. Page 3.

Iraq's Free Offer: Oil to Third World

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, probing for holes in the United Nations embargo against Baghdad, on Monday offered free oil to any Third World country that can arrange its own shipping.

Mr. Hussein, in a statement read on Iraqi television, depicted his proposal as a gesture of solidarity with poor countries hit hard by skyrocketing oil prices caused by the Gulf crisis. He said Third World countries that send ships to pick up Iraqi oil would not be violating the UN sanctions because the oil is free.

The United States called the offer "a transparent attempt to deflect world attention" from Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

"Such maneuvers have not worked in the past and will not work this time," said Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman.

Mr. Fitzwater said the UN resolution establishing the sanctions "makes clear that all commodities and product originating in Iraq or Kuwait are prohibited from importation anywhere. It does not delineate between free exchanges or those paid for."

In his statement, Mr. Hussein said that Iraq and Third World nations "are brothers and we share the same fate."

"That is why we declare our readiness to supply those countries in need with Iraqi oil free of charge," he said.

The Iraqi leader's offer was attractive at first glance and was certain to strike a responsive chord in many Third World capitals. Since the Gulf crisis began Aug. 2, oil prices have climbed by 50 percent to around $30 a barrel.

As in past oil shocks, this has hit particularly hard in the fragile and currency-poor Third World economies.

But the offer nevertheless seemed unlikely to attract any takers in the near future. The United States and allied naval forces have vowed to prevent shipping in violation of the embargo from leaving or entering ports in Iraq or occupied Kuwait.

The Bush administration also has arranged a cutoff of Iraqi pipeline outlets through Saudi Arabia and Turkey and deployed ships to prevent any transshipment of oil or merchandise through Jordan. It was apparently in recognition of these measures that Mr. Hussein suggested Third World countries that want his oil would have to make their own shipping arrangements.

Mr. Hussein's offer was the latest and most spectacular in a series of moves intended to find weak spots in the UN embargo.

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, working on another possible avenue around the embargo, completed a visit to Iran on Monday with an announcement that

See SADDAM, Page 3

Agence France-Presse

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d giving the victory sign Monday in Brussels. He was briefing NATO foreign ministers on the Helsinki summit meeting.

Kiosk

Bonn, Moscow Reach Accord

West Germany will pay $8 billion to support, move, house and retrain the estimated 350,000 Soviet soldiers still stationed in East Germany.

The agreement ends a week of escalating Soviet demands for West German payments in exchange for the removal of Soviet forces from East Germany. (Page 2)

General News

The Soviet leader is weighing his options on a new economic plan. Page 7.

Cambodian peace talks achieve a breakthrough. Page 2.

Southern U.S. states are using civil rights memorials to lure tourists. Page 6.

Business / Finance

Sweden's airline industry took a major step toward eventual deregulation. Page 15.

Stocks surged around the world after the superpower summit in Helsinki. Page 11.

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Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
2,615.59	DM	1.5818
Down 3.96	Pound	1.858
	Yen	139.435
	FF	5.2985

Death of Doe Is Reported In Liberia

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia was killed by rebel forces who captured him in a battle on Sunday, radio reports and diplomatic sources in that West African nation said Monday.

A report from a BBC correspondent in Liberia said the president's badly mutilated body was put on display at a local hospital. Mr. Doe had been wounded in a gunfight with rebel forces led by Prince Johnson and taken to their base camp on the outskirts of Monrovia, the capital.

It was unclear whether the president died from gunshot wounds suffered during his capture or whether he was killed accidently or possibly executed after arriving at rebel headquarters. President Doe was reportedly seen being interrogated by Mr. Johnson shortly before his death.

The State Department in Washington said it had been informed by various reliable sources that Mr. Doe died after the weekend shootout with rebel forces.

A department spokesman, Mark Dillen, said the department had reports from several sources, including representatives of Mr. Johnson's forces, that Mr. Doe "died from the gunshot wounds he suf-

See DOE, Page 2

Baghdad and Tehran to Restore Diplomatic Ties

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Iran and Iraq agreed to resume diplomatic ties Monday, enhancing relations between the two that included the recent release of some 50,000 war prisoners by both sides and the return to Iran of all Iraqi-occupied territories.

The Iranian decision to accede to Iraq's request for normalization was widely seen in the context of Iraqi efforts to enlist assistance in the face of the U.S.-led international commercial and military embargo against Iraq.

The move is crucial in the view of many experts on Gulf affairs and Arab diplomats as it comes at a time when Iraq is attempting to break sanctions imposed on it by the United Nations. Iraq intends, they said, to use the 1,200-kilometer (750-mile) border between the two countries to receive food, medicine and, more importantly, to help sell embargoed Iraqi crude oil in repayment for the Iranian assistance.

While the degree of assistance Tehran is willing to provide Iraq is unknown, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, quoted Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, as describing his talks in Tehran as "positive, serious, practical and friendly."

The agency went on to say that Iran's reaction to a formal request by Iraq for the restoration of normal ties after a long break was "a positive response" describing Iranian officials as having given "their consent in this connection."

Iranian officials interviewed Monday night appeared unwilling to go further than to state that the normalization falls within the context of ending the 10-year Gulf conflict.

However, Arab and Iranian officials noted that one of the senior officials who accompanied Mr. Aziz to the talks was Isam Abdul-Rahim Shalabi, the Iraqi oil minister, who has been leading a major effort to break the worldwide embargo on the sales of Iraqi and Kuwaiti crude oil.

One Iranian oil industry official underlined that Iran was one of three OPEC countries that refused in August to endorse a decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to boost oil output. The other opponents of the resolution, which was put forward by Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, were Iraq and Libya.

"At this point," an Arab diplomat in Paris said Monday, "any effort to secure food and medicine would change the equation in Iraq's favor without any question. They can put up with the embargo for many months to come if this goes on."

The war between Iraq and Iran stopped with a cease-fire in 1988.

In return for Iran's cooperation, Iraq has acceded to all of Tehran's preconditions to end the war, including the splitting of the Shatt-al-Arab estuary dividing the two countries.

Iraq had formerly insisted on full control of the estuary, which was its only outlet to the Gulf. Its occupation of Kuwait now gives it a long coastline on the Gulf.

Conversations with Palestinian and Arab diplomatic officials Monday night raised the specter that the current Iranian-Iraqi entente could open the doors to an eventual alliance between two countries whose antipathy to the United States has been well established.

Baker to Visit Syria in Bid to Further Isolate Iraq

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — In a policy shift aimed at further isolating Iraq, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d announced plans Monday to make the first high-level U.S. visit to Syria in more than two years to confer with President Hafez Assad, a bitter enemy of the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein.

One day after the presidents of the United States and Soviet Union pledged a united front against Mr. Hussein in the Gulf crisis, Mr. Baker also said that the administration had made overtures through third parties to Iran, another long-standing enemy of Iraq, about improved relations.

Mr. Baker said the time had not come yet for a visit to Tehran or normalization of relations, but he suggested the United States was interested in better ties with Iran as a means of squeezing Iraq.

In another development, Mr. Baker reported that Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the exiled Kuwaiti government had pledged a total of $12 billion toward the cost of containing Mr. Hussein, whose troops invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Syria and Iran have long been considered outlaw nations by the United States and both remain on the State Department's list of countries that have sponsored terrorism.

According to a recent State Department publication, Syrian leaders have not supported terrorism outside Lebanon for several years, but "continue to provide support and safe haven to a number of groups that engaged in international terrorism."

Among them are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmed Jebril. The group has been linked in news reports to the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland, in which 270 people died.

Mr. Baker said the time had come for "face-to-face discussions" with Syria's president on "how we might be able to cooperate to achieve what happen to be mutual goals."

Mr. Baker said he would fly to Damascus on Thursday.

Syria has contributed troops to the multinational force in Saudi Arabia, and Mr. Baker noted that "some of the Gulf countries have already made certain commitments" to help Syria. He was not specific but in the past Saudi Arabia has sent aid to Damascus.

Mr. Baker said he would raise with Mr. Assad the issue of terrorist groups in Syria. He said he would talk to the Syrians about the Popular Front, "and we will continue to share with them the difficulties we have with the presence of that group in Syria and the difficulties we have with that group itself."

Questioned whether he was concerned about the symbolism of such contacts at a time when the United States was trying to establish a moral high ground over Mr. Hussein, Mr. Baker relied. "The answer is, not in the least."

"We are not embracing Syria and everything that Syria has done with which we disagree," he said.

The secretary offered a similar rationale for reaching out to Iran, although other officials cautioned that the prospects of improved relations were dim as long as American hostages were being held in Lebanon by Iranian-backed groups.

"Would we welcome anything Iran could do to assist in the isolation of Saddam Hussein? You bet we would," Mr. Baker said.

"Has that been communicated to Iran? You bet it has," he said.

But he added: "Would we go to Tehran today? No. We do not have relations at all with Iran for reasons that are very well known. We do have relations, albeit not good ones, with Syria."

Substance vs. Image: The Gentleman Is the Champ

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Finally, an American winner of the U.S. Open to love. Or at least to respect and enjoy without serious reservation. Thank you, Pete Sampras.

Long, long ago, in a place far, far away — it was Forest Hills, New York — the men's champion of the U.S. Open tennis tournament was almost invariably a fellow one could approve of as a person, as well as revere for his tennis virtuosity.

In those days, before the raucous commercial Louis Armstrong Stadium opened in the prop wash of La Guardia Airport, gentlemen won tennis matches.

Starting in 1968, the names on the champion's trophy read: Arthur Ashe, Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall and Stan Smith. When they were not winning, then some hale sportsman such as John Newcombe or Manuel Orantes was holding the trophy aloft, washed with cheers of real affection.

Perhaps the watershed was the 1975 final, when the American crowd abandoned Jimmy Connors and rooted en masse for Orantes, chanting "Manolo, Manolo, Manolo" and The Barbarians were at the gate. It was time to abandon the grass courts, the Tudor clubhouses and the quaint, winding back streets. Go big time. Capitalize. Crass makes cash.

Now it is not easy to recall an American winner of the Open who was not embarrassing. Andre Agassi, who spit on an official in an early round of the tournament and then genuflected in public prayer after his semifinal victory on Saturday, was just the latest of the brood. Even John McEnroe, who held the tournament's spotlight until Saturday, spent much of this U.S. Open apologizing halfheartedly for a career that has set the standard for bad behavior in tennis.

Sunday afternoon, Sampras, at 19 the youngest U.S. Open champion ever — and perhaps the most unexpected — struck a symbolic blow for the civility of bygone days.

Sampras spanked Agassi, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, from his lime-green spandex tights to his stone-washed, tie-dyed shorts to his multicolored bandana-bound hair.

Maybe Agassi wore his gold watch not just to grab a few more endorsement bucks but so that he could catch a

See SAMPRAS, Page 19

Nicolas Asfouri/IHT

Japan's Backward Underside

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

IZUMO, Japan — Tetsundo Iwakuni, a native of this small coastal city facing the Sea of Japan, took an unusual step two years ago this month. After a 30-year career as an investment banker in New York, London and Paris, he came home and ran for mayor.

Elected 18 months ago, Mr. Iwakuni took a 90 percent cut from the $1 million he earned yearly at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets Inc. In the process of becoming poorer, he also confronted a problem that economists, political figures and other analysts place among the most serious now facing this rich but economically imbalanced nation.

"What I found out after three decades abroad is that my town is not part of an advanced country," Mr. Iwakuni said in Izumo's town hall the other day. "My town is typical of what you find in the developing world."

Poor income distribution, population drift and overconcentrated industry are not usually associated

First of two articles

with an economically powerful nation like Japan.

Such difficulties are emerging as critical barriers to Japan's ability to improve its international economic relationships, economists and politicians say. In the high-growth 1980s, they add, these problems worsened rather than improved.

What is required, these sources contend, is no less than a reassessment of the economic path that Japan has followed almost constantly for more than a century. And that presupposes a psychological and political transformation among Japan's leaders as much as a policy switch.

Such a redefinition has been implicit in many of the commitments Japan has made but failed to keep over the past decade. But now the issue is growing more urgent.

Unless domestic economic imbalances are corrected, further progress is unlikely toward increased imports, reduced export dependence and the fulfillment of obligations accepted under such agreements as the Structural Impediments Initiative, a comprehensive economic and trade pact that Japan signed with the United States in June.

"Overcentralization isn't Japan's

See JAPAN, Page 8

Bonn Agrees to Pay $8 Billion to Soviets For Military Pullout

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Reunified Germany will pay $8 billion to support, move, house and retrain the estimated 350,000 Soviet soldiers still stationed in East Germany, according to Bonn officials who were reacting to a statement by Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze that a compromise had been reached.

The agreement, privately confirmed in Bonn, appeared to end a week of escalating Soviet demands for West German payments in exchange for the removal of Soviet forces from East Germany.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany bluntly called the payment to Moscow the "price of German unity."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl had promised President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in July that Germany would ease the financial strain of supporting Soviet troops in Germany.

But the two leaders did not reach agreement on the cost, and their negotiators moved farther and farther apart in weeks of talks.

Last week, the Soviets upped the ante, demanding $11.5 billion and threatening to withhold their agreement on the return of full sovereignty when the two Germanys complete their reunification Oct. 3. Bonn, meanwhile, was offering $4.5 billion.

Monday, less than 48 hours before the foreign ministers of the two Germanys and the four victorious World War II powers meet in Moscow to sign an accord ending foreign rights in Germany, the Germans met the Soviets halfway, according to an interview Mr. Shevardnadze gave to Western news agencies.

"There will be no argument over sums," he said. "The main agreement on this has been reached. I will not cite the figure. A compromise was found, a reasonable compromise. It suits us and our partners. The main thing is that we reached agreement. This is not charitable work, but the minimum needed to set up normal conditions for housing those returning."

The Soviet Union has agreed to remove all of its troops from East German territory by the end of 1994. But the Soviets have frankly admitted that they have neither the funds to transport the soldiers and their families — nearly 600,000 people — nor the housing or jobs to get them started back home.

Opposition to the Soviet presence is becoming increasingly public, leading to demonstrations and even attacks on soldiers after robbery attempts.

Fearful of the growing resentment of the Soviet presence, West German Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg on Monday asked Moscow to immediately limit military exercises in East Germany.

"There is a growing unrest among the population," Mr. Stoltenberg said.

He added that the Soviets "should take more into account the environmental situation and the people."

Meanwhile, East Germany and the Soviet Union took a step toward resolving their respective economic crises.

Moscow agreed to buy $636 million worth of food and cigarettes from East German farmers who have been unable to find a niche in the combined German market.

The deal includes a billion cigarettes, an attempt to resolve a severe shortage in the Soviet Union that has sparked civil unrest. East German farmers will also be able to unload about 255,000 tons of meat, 60,000 tons of butter, 5,000 tons of fish and more than a million eggs.

The East Germans have been plowing under fields and selling eggs at below cost because of their inability to compete with better-packaged and sometimes cheaper West German products. West German food companies have cornered the East German market by requiring East German merchants to sign exclusive contracts with Western distributors.

Enny Nuraheni/Reuters

The four Cambodian factions after they agreed in Jakarta. From left: Hun Sen, the prime minister; Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of the leader of the opposition coalition; Khieu Samphan, for the Khmer Rouge, and Son Sann, the former prime minister.

A Major Breakthrough on Cambodia

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — In a major breakthrough, the four warring Cambodian factions agreed Monday on the formation and composition of an all-party national leadership and formally committed themselves to a United Nations framework for a comprehensive peace settlement in Cambodia.

In what all participants called a "historic" joint statement issued at the end of peace talks here, the Phnom Penh government and the three factions opposed to it agreed to hold the first session of the new Supreme National Council as soon as possible and to allow the United Nations a major role in administering the country before elections can be held.

"The road ahead of us may still be rough," said the Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, the host and co-chairman of these talks, "but we are confident we are entering a new era."

Mr. Alatas, who has been instrumental in more than two years of difficult negotiations, beamed as the heads of the four factions held hands for the cameras at the end of a press conference on Monday night.

The council, which will initially be made up of six representatives of the Phnom Penh government and two each from the three opposition factions, is a vital step toward peace and reconciliation in a country whose travails have become a metaphor for brutality in the last half of this century.

Since Cambodia was used as a staging area for the Vietnam War in the 1960s, it has been the site of Vietnamese incursion, massive American bombing, civil war sponsored by superpowers, the horrors of Khmer Rouge administration, a Vietnamese invasion, an 11-year occupation and the resurgence of civil war that has brought the Khmer Rouge back to within 60 miles (100 kilometers) of the capital.

At its first meeting, the council can decide whether to elect a 13th member as chairman. Senior Asian and Western diplomats said that, in heated negotiations Monday, all parties had agreed to ask Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former king, to become chairman.

Prince Sihanouk declined to come to Jakarta, citing illness and causing a major argument between him and China, diplomats said. His son and representative here, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, said early Monday that his father would refuse to participate in the council and would take a six-month break.

But Sihanouk aides said they were sure the prince could be prevailed upon to change his mind and preside over the council, which will in any event work by consensus, and not by majority voting.

The United Nations plan, drafted over eight months by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and completed Aug. 28, is a framework for a comprehensive peace that must be elaborated upon by the Cambodian parties.

The Supreme National Council itself is intended to be a largely symbolic body that will represent Cambodia at the United Nations and cede much of its authority to the United Nations.

Perhaps 5,000 UN peacekeeping troops and 1,200 officials will administer the country, organize a cease-fire and elections, disarm the combatants and ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the cessation of all foreign military aid.

The International Conference on Cambodia in Paris, suspended in August 1989, could resume as early as October or early November for the final negotiation and signing of a peace settlement, Asian and Western diplomats said.

The six members of the council from the Phnom Penh side are: Mr. Hun Sen; Deputy Prime Ministers Hor Nam Hong and Kong Sam-ol; Interior Minister Sin Song; Defense Minister Tea Banh, and Chem Snguon, vice minister of justice, who is not a party member.

Khieu Samphan will represent the Khmer Rouge along with Son Sen, the chief of staff of the Khmer Rouge army.

Mr. Son Sann will represent his Khmer People's National Liberation Front along with his spokesman, Ieng Mouly.

Prince Ranariddh will represent his father's faction along with Chau Sen Coosal, former speaker of the National Assembly.

Baker Says U.S. Is Weighing Deeper Troop Cuts in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Monday that the United States was considering further cuts in U.S. forces in Europe as part of an arms-control agreement expected to be signed this year.

Mr. Baker said that plans to limit U.S. forces in Central Europe to 195,000 under the terms of a pending treaty on conventional forces had been overtaken by events.

He said that the "understandings that were reached" in the Conference on Conventional Forces in Europe "no longer pertain." That conference includes the 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

It was the first official confirmation that the United States plans to further reduce the commitment of its troops to Western Europe. That commitment has been the foundation of the Western alliance since it was founded in 1949.

Mr. Baker delivered his remarks at a news conference in Brussels after a meeting of the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Baker said the planned withdrawal of all Soviet forces from East Germany by 1994 and an agreement to limit the armed forces of a united Germany to 370,000 had changed the strategic picture.

The United States has 305,000 troops in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has committed to withdrawing most of its forces from Eastern Europe.

The original terms of the treaty prepared within the Conference on Conventional Forces in Europe envisaged cutting U.S. and Soviet forces to 195,000 each in Central Europe and scrapping large numbers of tanks, artillery pieces and other heavy equipment.

Negotiators in Vienna are working to complete a treaty in time for a November meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This grouping includes the 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and 12 neutral countries.

Mr. Baker did not specify how many troops might be cut. He said the issue would likely be discussed with Soviet officials this week in Moscow. The World War II Allies — the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain — and the two Germanys are trying to wrap up talks in Moscow on the terms of reunification.

On Monday, The Washington Post reported that the chief Soviet negotiator at the Vienna talks on conventional forces had proposed cuts in U.S. forces to a level between 70,000 and 80,000.

Mr. Baker said he was not aware such a proposal had been made, but he acknowledged that U.S.-Soviet discussions on lower troop levels had been under way for some time.

A NATO diplomat, who declined to be identified, said, "The Soviets now have a fairly legitimate concern that they will have nothing at all in Eastern Europe and that the U.S. forces will still be fairly large."

Meanwhile, the West German defense minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, said that the total number of troops — German and allied — in Germany would be cut from 1.5 million to about 500,000 by 1996.

Mr. Stoltenberg said U.S. forces in Germany would be cut by 60,000 to 195,000 over the next two years. Britain, France, Canada, Belgium and the Netherlands also are expected to reduce troop levels in Germany.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France are to meet next week, partly to discuss the French military presence in a united Germany.

The French government has said that although it was planning to pull its troops out of Germany, it would be prepared to respond positively to a request to maintain a military presence there. Mr. Kohl is expected to make such a proposal to Mr. Mitterrand.

The 350,000 or so Soviet troops now in East Germany are due to be withdrawn within the next four years. During that period, non-German NATO troops may not be deployed on the territory of what is now East Germany.

Agreements on German reunification, which is set for Oct. 3, also limit the total strength of the army of united Germany to 370,000 troops. Mr. Stoltenberg said that 50,000 of the 90,000 East German soldiers would be enlisted in the West German armed forces.

(Reuters, UPI)

DOE: *Killing Reported in Liberia*

(Continued from page 1)

fered in the shootout with Prince Johnson."

Mr. Dillen said he had no further information.

Mr. Johnson has declared himself president of Liberia until elections could be held.

Reports of Mr. Doe's death seemed to signal the disintegration of what remained of his army and the small coterie of friends and relatives who continued to support him. Senior officials in the Doe government were seen Monday trying to negotiate with the West African peacekeeping force to evacuate Mr. Doe's relatives and close associates. Many of the soldiers were said to be surrendering or stripping off their uniforms and trying to hide.

Meanwhile, sporadic bursts of gunfire continued in central Monrovia throughout the day as Mr. Johnson's fighters hunted down the president's men.

Western diplomats and other sources said Mr. Doe was captured after he appeared unexpectedly at the headquarters of a 4,000-member, five-nation peacekeeping force sent into Liberia last month by the Economic Community of West Africa States to impose a cease-fire in a war in which more than 5,000 people are believed to have been killed.

Tom Wowiyu, a spokesman for a rival rebel group led by Charles Taylor, said that according to their intelligence reports Mr. Doe intended to leave the country, possibly under the escort of the peacekeeping force. A spokesman for Mr. Johnson's group also said Monday that the president was seeking refuge at the peacekeeping force headquarters in Monrovia's port area. Neither report could be confirmed.

Mr. Doe had not been seen publicly outside of his heavily fortified executive mansion since July.

Shortly after Mr. Doe's arrival, Mr. Johnson and his supporters arrived and a gunfight erupted. The rebel troops then hunted down the president's soldiers from room to room and slaughtered them.

More than 60 people, including dozens of Mr. Doe's bodyguards were reportedly killed in the battle. The president was wounded in both legs.

During the hourlong battle, members of the peacekeeping force made repeated appeals to both sides, but were unable to stop the fighting. Western and African diplomats here Monday said they were dismayed that the incident occurred at the peacekeeping force's heavily guarded headquarters. Some voiced concern that troops there may have acted in collusion with Mr. Johnson's rebels.

There were also unconfirmed reports that Mr. Johnson may have lured Mr. Doe into the area by promising to sign a cease-fire agreement with him. Late last month, leaders of the two rival factions announced that they had reached a truce, and Mr. Johnson had said publicly that Mr. Doe was no longer has main adversary in the civil war.

THREAT: *Terrorist Hints*

(Continued from page 1)

where the U.S. military is conducting operations.

"We're doing everything we can to ensure the safety of our troops, but I could never say we're 100 percent protected," said General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander in chief of all U.S. forces in the Middle East.

The most proficient Middle East terrorist organization is the Fatah Revolutionary Council led by Abu Nidal, who recently changed his base of operations from Tripoli, Libya, back to Baghdad, where he had his headquarters until the early 1980s.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, then seeking better relations with the United States, expelled Mr. Nidal from Baghdad, a move that led to a Reagan administration decision to take Iraq off the list of states supporting terrorism.

Following Iraq's occupation and annexation of Kuwait in early August, the Bush administration put that country back on the list of "terrorist nations."

There are also a number of other pro-Iraqi Palestinian groups operating from Baghdad, including one led by Abul Abbas, whose operatives were responsible for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro.

The most likely perpetrators of terrorist activities here are pro-Iraqi Palestinians and Yemenis.

Bhutto Faces Charges of Corruption

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KARACHI, Pakistan — The government filed corruption charges Monday against the former prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, in a court that has the power to bar her from next month's election.

The charges were filed on behalf of President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who dismissed Miss Bhutto on Aug. 6, charging her with widespread corruption, abuse of power and political incompetence, an official of the Karachi High Court said.

He said Miss Bhutto had been charged with abusing her power by appointing a consulting company to oversee a power project financed by the Asian Development Bank, and by awarding a lucrative contract to a British company to export cotton at prices below international market rates.

If convicted, Miss Bhutto, 37, could be disqualified from taking part in the Oct. 24 election and from holding any public office for seven years.

The official said neither charge had been filed before a court empowered to impose a prison term.

Hearings will begin on Wednesday in one of 11 special one-judge courts set up by Mr. Ishaq Khan since Miss Bhutto's government was dismissed to deal with allegations of corruption.

The caretaker government has said it also plans to file criminal charges against Miss Bhutto.

The government, comprised largely of Miss Bhutto's political opponents, has spent much of the past month trying to portray her 20-month administration as corrupt and to weaken her Pakistan People's Party's electoral chances.

At least five former cabinet ministers and Miss Bhutto's husband have been charged with corruption, and more than 100 supporters have been arrested. *(AP, Reuters)*

Building Bombed in U.K.

The Associated Press

DERBY, England — A bomb ripped through the roof of a military recruiting center in the main shopping precinct of this city on Monday, badly damaging an adjacent building, the police reported. No one was seriously injured. There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but the Irish Republican Army was suspected.

WORLD BRIEFS

AIDS Cases in West Pacific Up 46%

MANILA (UPI) — The number of AIDS cases in 18 countries in the western Pacific has nearly doubled over the past year, the World Health Organization reported Monday.

Australia, Japan and New Zealand accounted for 93 percent of the reported cases of people afflicted with AIDS, according to a report released at the annual WHO regional conference in Manila.

As of July 1, WHO said, 2,406 AIDS cases were reported in the region, up 46 percent from 1,650 a year ago. "This indicates that the AIDS pandemic is spreading in the region," the report said. It added that as reporting about the disease improves, more cases are likely to be discovered.

Seoul Opposition Boycotts Assembly

SEOUL (UPI) — Opposition politicians boycotted the opening ceremony of a regular National Assembly session on Monday and said they would stay away from the unicameral parliament unless the government party accepted demands for political change.

The opposition lawmakers demanded above all that the governing Democratic Liberal Party annul 26 disputed laws it rammed through the National Assembly on July 14. The bills included one seeking to place the armed forces under a unified command and another designed to restructure the nation's broadcasting system.

Kim Dae Jung and 78 opposition legislators offered to quit the assembly following the government party action. Mr. Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy said Monday that the ruling party must apologize for the "unlawful" legislation and take disciplinary actions against those who were responsible. Last Friday, the assembly speaker, Park Jyun Kyu, urged them to return.

Burmese Protest Arrest of Dissidents

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Hundreds of Burmese have held peaceful demonstrations in Mandalay against the arrest last week of six opposition leaders, Burmese sources said Monday.

At least 500 Burmese took to the streets of Mandalay on Sunday to protest the arrests and called for the convening of a new people's assembly to speed up the handover of power to a civilian government, said Ye Kyaw Thu, secretary-general of the Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma.

The military government arrested Kyi Maung, acting chairman of the National League for Democracy, and its secretary, Chit Hlaing, last Thursday on spying charges.

Ex-Securitate Chief Goes on Trial

BUCHAREST (AFP) — The former Securitate chief, General Iulian Vlad, one of the most feared men in Romania until the overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu in December, went on trial here on Monday charged with being an accomplice to mass murder.

In the dock with him were 23 senior officials of the Ceausescu era who were also being tried on "genocide" charges. At the opening of their trial on Aug. 8, their lawyers had asked that they be tried jointly with General Vlad, but on Monday the general's lawyers successfully appealed the move, arguing that the two cases were separate.

General Vlad's lawyer said that, unlike the other 23, General Vlad had not been a member of the Communist Party executive political committee. He said that his client was directly under the orders of Mr. Ceausescu and "in no way influenced Nicolae Ceausescu's decisions" during the committee's sessions between Dec. 17 and 22. General Vlad is accused of having ordered Securitate troops to use force to put down the popular uprising.

Return of Artwork 'Ransom' Sought

NEW YORK (NYT) — A West German foundation that paid $3 million in April for the return of a ninth-century manuscript stolen shortly before the Nazi surrender in 1945 is suing to get the money back. The manuscript and other treasures belonging to the cathedral in Quedlinburg, now in East Germany, surfaced in northern Texas earlier this year.

The foundation is doing so, a spokesman said, because it has been established that neither the Houston lawyer to whom most of the money was paid nor his clients had legal title to the jewel-encrusted artwork. The manuscript and other treasures, hidden in a mineshaft near the town for safekeeping toward the end of the war, were stolen and kept by Joe T. Meador, a U.S. Army officer who died in 1980.

Newly obtained military documents show that Mr. Meador was court-martialed seven months after the disappearance of the so-called Quedlinburg treasures for a theft of valuable silverware and china from a villa in Biarritz, France. He was fined $600 and reprimanded for that crime.

Deaths Mount in Township Violence

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Police firing tear gas clashed Monday with blacks hurling rocks in Katlehong township near Johannesburg. During the weekend 49 people were killed as rival factions fought with guns and knives in Johannesburg townships.

The unrest began in Soweto when armed men attacked a squatter camp late Saturday night, killing at least 13 people. Residents later battled police.

In addition to the 49 people killed near Johannesburg, police said four people were killed in weekend factional violence in Natal and three in Orange Free State. Police said they had no reports of police killing any protesters and all the dead appeared to have been killed in factional fighting.

For the Record

Mongolia's Communist-dominated upper house of parliament elected Dashiyn Byambasuren, an economist, as prime minister of a new government on Monday, the East German press agency ADN said. *(Reuters)*

Illinois prison officials denied parole Monday for the seventh time to Richard Speck, who is in prison for life for killing eight student nurses in 1966. *(AP)*

Seven Chinese linked to the political unrest last year have been freed from jail in Shanghai in recent weeks, but three, including Wang Ruowang, a 71-year-old writer, and Zhang Weiguo, a 33-year-old journalist, were still being held, Mayor Zhu Rongji said Monday. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Portugal increased domestic air fares by about 10 percent Monday, citing rising oil prices. A one-way economy fare between Lisbon and the southern resort of Faro rose 9.5 percent, to 10,400 escudos ($75). *(AP)*

Train service connecting Madrid with the east and south was resumed Monday after 18 hours of rain that left at least a thousand passengers stranded, an official of the national railroad said. *(AP)*

The U.S. State Department has issued an advisory warning to Americans not to travel to certain areas of the Philippines because of threats against U.S. citizens as talks begin on the renewal of U.S. military base leases. The talks are expected to begin next week. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	17	63	11	52	r
Athens	31	88	23	73	fr
Barcelona	28	77	18	64	s
Belgrade	23	73	8	46	s
Berlin	16	61	12	54	r
Brussels	18	64	9	48	r
Budapest	18	64	10	50	s
Copenhagen	17	63	11	52	r
Costa Del Sol	29	84	20	68	s
Dublin	20	68	9	48	s
Edinburgh	18	64	10	50	r
Faro	26	79	14	57	s
Florence	29	84	12	54	s
Frankfurt	17	63	8	46	s
Geneva	28	82	7	45	s
Helsinki	15	59	11	52	r
Las Palmas	28	82	18	64	s
Lisbon	26	79	16	61	s
London	22	72	10	50	s
Luxembourg	17	63	9	48	s
Madrid	34	93	19	66	s
Milan	26	79	12	54	s
Moscow	18	64	10	50	s
Munich	17	63	8	46	s
Nice	26	79	18	64	s
Oslo	16	61	11	52	r
Paris	22	72	11	52	s
Prague	15	59	9	48	s
Reykjavik	12	54	8	46	r
Rome	27	81	16	61	s
Stockholm	15	59	13	55	r
Strasbourg	19	66	4	39	s
Venice	24	75	13	55	s
Vienna	18	64	12	54	r
Warsaw	16	61	11	52	r
Zurich	18	64	7	45	s
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	33	91	20	68	fr
Istanbul	24	75	17	63	fr
Moscow	—	—	—	—	sn
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	fr
Tel Aviv	29	84	23	73	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland					
Sydney	21	70	18	63	r

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	t
Beijing	32	90	21	70	s
Hong Kong	32	90	27	81	t
Manila	32	90	27	81	t
New Delhi	34	93	25	77	s
Seoul	32	90	22	72	t
Shanghai	32	90	22	72	t
Singapore	32	90	26	79	t
Taipei	32	90	26	79	t
Tokyo	30	86	22	72	t
AFRICA					
Algiers	35	95	23	73	sh
Cape Town	25	77	15	59	s
Casablanca	28	82	17	63	s
Harare	28	82	13	55	s
Lagos	31	88	23	73	t
Nairobi	25	77	14	57	s
Tunis	37	99	17	63	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	25	77	15	59	s
Lima	23	73	17	63	s
Mexico City	25	77	13	55	s
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	18	64	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	14	57	9	48	sh
Atlanta	32	90	20	68	t
Boston	28	82	17	63	s
Chicago	30	86	19	66	t
Denver	34	93	17	63	t
Detroit	32	90	19	66	t
Honolulu	31	88	26	79	t
Houston	33	91	22	72	t
Los Angeles	27	81	20	68	pc
Miami	33	91	26	79	t
Minneapolis	31	88	25	77	t
Montreal	26	79	15	59	t
Nassau	32	90	26	79	t
New York	30	86	19	66	t
Phoenix	42	108	27	81	t
San Francisco	23	73	15	59	pc
Seattle	24	75	14	57	pc
Toronto	28	82	21	70	t
Washington	32	90	21	70	t

cl-cloudy; fa-fassy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 18 — 10 (64 — 50). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 19 — 11 (66 — 52). MADRID: Sunny. Temp. 26 — 18 (79 — 64). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22 — 28 (81 — 68). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 18 — 9 (64 — 48). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). HONG KONG: Overcast. Temp. 28 — 24 (82 — 75). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 26 (90 — 79). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 25 — 21 (77 — 70). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 31 — 25 (88 — 77). TOKYO: Fine. Temp. 30 — 23 (86 — 73).

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FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: In Helsinki, Soviet backing for the U.S. position on restricting food to Iraq

A Summit Victory for Bush: Support on Iraqi Food Issue

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Among the victories won by President George Bush in Helsinki on Sunday was President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's support for the U.S. position that humanitarian exemptions of food from the UN trade embargo against Iraq "must be strictly monitored by appropriate international agencies" rather than decided by individual countries.

Disagreements over whether the UN Security Council's Aug. 6 call for economic sanctions bars food shipments to Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait have set a number of Third World countries at odds with the United States and its Western allies.

In what Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said was an attempt to dispel any doubts, Sunday's statement said that the United States and the Soviet Union recognized that the resolution permitted, in humanitarian circumstances, the importation into Iraq and Kuwait of food.

It added: "The sanctions committee will make recommendations to the Security Council on what would constitute humanitarian circumstances. The United States and the Soviet Union further agree that any such imports must be strictly monitored by the appropriate international agencies to ensure that food reaches only those for whom it is intended, with special priority being given to meeting the needs of children."

That language parallels closely the arguments the United States has made to the Security Council's sanctions committee. Now, with the Soviet Union officially endorsing the same position, it will be much harder for proponents of large food shipments to get a green light from that committee.

Those countries wanting to send food say it is permissible to do so because the sanctions resolution exempted from the embargo "supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs." To withhold food shipments, they argue, could expose children, the sick and the elderly to malnutrition or even starvation.

The United States and its allies counter that the "humanitarian" provision allows shipment of any medical supplies but allows food only in cases where the sanctions committee has determined humanitarian relief is required and such food is distributed or supervised by recognized international organizations.

Mr. Baker and other U.S. officials, noting the statements of President Saddam Hussein that Iraq has sufficient food for at least eight weeks, contend that the point has not been reached where such relief is necessary.

"I hope that nobody around the world interprets this as our view that now there should be wholesale food shipments to Iraq," Mr. Bush said during his joint news conference with Mr. Gorbachev. "We need some kind of international agencies to see that this exception in the UN embargo is for humanitarian purposes."

He added, "So this should not be interpreted from the U.S. standpoint as a wholesale big hole in the embargo. That was not our intention, and I think the language is very clear on that point."

Mr. Gorbachev said that Mr. Bush "felt it necessary to reflect in our joint declaration that we see the need to uphold what was declared by the Security Council on this subject."

"The Security Council was prepared to admit, for humanitarian purposes, the supply of medicines and of foodstuffs required first and foremost for children," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev added, "So we've taken a very clear-cut position on that. But we've also made it clear that this must take place within a framework of certain international organizations and being monitored by them at all stages of the operation."

So far, however, there has been no agreement in the United Nations about what international organizations might appropriately oversee food shipments and under what conditions. A closed meeting of the sanctions committee Thursday was unable to agree on a mechanism to perform that task.

UN sources said that rifts over the food issue had not reached a point where the embargo was in danger of breaking down.

The evidence indicates that so far only Jordan, Libya and Yemen have been making some sporadic shipments of food and other supplies to Iraq. But several other countries, among them Iran, China, Tunisia, India, Yugoslavia and Romania, say they are considering resuming food shipments.

Most have based their arguments on humanitarian concerns. Some, like India, have said they need to help feed large numbers of their citizens who are stuck in Kuwait and Iraq. Others, such as Jordan, are motivated in part by the fact that their economies will be endangered if they are unable to sell food exports to Iraq.

Of the various countries that have shown signs of restiveness over the food issue, U.S. and UN officials say privately that the most potentially worrisome is China, since it is a permanent member of the Security Council with the power to veto decisions. As a result, the sources said, those members striving to maintain a united stance against Iraq must take great care not to alienate the Beijing government.

Jeff Widener/The Associated Press

A woman at refugee center in Amman, the Jordanian capital, pleading Monday for more aid for her children at the regular midday distribution of food.

New Refugee Camps Are Readied Nearer Amman

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

AZ ZARQA, Jordan — Row upon row of neatly arrayed white tents have been pitched behind hillocks of pink sand near here as international aid workers prepare to receive tens of thousands of Asian refugees from occupied Kuwait now packed into festering, sun-baked camps in the desert along the Jordan-Iraq border.

Two migrant villages are being set up here, in the bleak wilderness 80 kilometers (50 miles) northeast of Amman, by the International Red Cross and the Jordanian Red Crescent. Aid workers are trying to ease the misery and humiliation of the border camp refugees, for whom hunger, thirst and desperate uncertainty have become facts of daily life.

Sergio Piazzi, a representative of the United Nations Disaster and Relief Organization, said the relocation of thousands of Indians, Bangladeshis, Sri Lankans, Filipinos and other Asian workers from the border camps, 400 kilometers miles to the east, would allow them to be provided with better care while they wait for arrangements to be made to return them to their homelands.

Dr. Bassam Hadid of the Jordanian Red Crescent, who has worked as a hospital administrator in California, said, "We are building a town for 20,000." He added that the Red Cross would take in 30,000.

Mr. Piazzi said the refugees would be organized in blocs at the new camps according to nationality, as opposed to the haphazard, every-man-for-himself setup of the border camps.

The camps, erected in 48 hours by more than 200 workers and expected to be ready this week to receive refugees, contained 850 tents each so far while hundreds more were being flown in from Cairo, relief officials said.

A water main had been installed, but power lines and sanitation facilities had not yet been completed.

"The tents seem impressive, but this is just the beginning," said Kjell Madsen, a Norwegian delegate of the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as he visited the camp sites.

The earth is rough and barren and covered with sharp basalt rocks. But Mr. Madsen shrugged off a suggestion that the venue was just as harsh as that of the border compounds.

"It depends on where you come from or what you expect," he said. "I think this is going to be a whole lot better."

Mr. Piazzi said, "It took 10 to 12 days to get the system together."

He acknowledged the painful delays and official confusion with which the world community initially responded to the plight of the refugees piling up at the Jordanian border.

"In the beginning, no one knew what the others were doing," he said. "It's hard to coordinate when the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing."

He said ambassadors from major donor countries, as well as from countries with nationals at the border camps, representatives of the United Nations and representatives of nongovernmental organizations had met to discuss ways of streamlining the aid effort.

Food, clothing and medical supplies were still scarce outside Amman, Mr. Piazzi said, but the UN relief agency had begun replenishing reserves that the Jordanian government had used to care for hundreds of thousands of people who arrived in the first wave after the invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

■ Crisis in Kuwait City

A European diplomat who recently left Kuwait said hundreds of thousands of Asian workers were still trapped in the country without food or shelter, The New York Times reported from Cairo.

Ambassador Hans Longva of Norway said the situation in Kuwait dwarfed the problem of the tens of thousands of refugees in desert camps on the border between Iraq and Jordan.

"It's the same situation as at the border, but with much higher numbers," he said in a telephone interview from Baghdad.

The ambassador reached the Iraqi capital by bus after the foreign ministries of Scandinavian countries evacuated their diplomats from Kuwait City.

"This is a very, very important problem," Mr. Longva said. "Unless somebody does something about it, there will be a catastrophe."

The Foreign Ministry of Bangladesh, which says about 30,000 of its citizens remain in Kuwait, said Sunday that the Iraqi government had "cut off much of the food supplies to Bangladeshis and other Asians working there."

UN Embargo Begins to Bite

Iraqis Feel Effects, but 'Won't Starve,' Diplomat Says

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — When the full moon shimmers on the Tigris River, and the day's heat softens in a tepid evening breeze, Baghdad's riverside cafés turn on their terrace lamps, and the facade of contentment that this city has worn throughout the Gulf crisis seems believable.

But despite claims to the contrary, an economic embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait has begun to take effect in small but unmistakable ways in a country that last year was reported to have imported 80 percent of its food at a cost of $3 billion.

Some pastry shops, for example, have closed for lack of sugar. Restaurants often have been unable to serve bread with their meals over the past week. There are shortages of tea, and the price of cooking oil has shot up to $60 a gallon. The Ba'ath Party of President Saddam Hussein has started rationing key items, including bread, in some districts. Rationing other goods has been set for the end of the month.

Baghdad shopkeepers said they were visited by officials from the Ba'ath Party local block committee last week and informed that rationing would be imposed on eight basics ranging from detergent to baby food. Along with a written list of the rationed articles, the shopkeepers got a list of residents on the block, the only ones who would be allowed to buy from them.

An Iraqi laborer said his block organization already has handed out ration cards limiting him to three loaves of bread a day per person in his family and 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of sugar a month per family member.

In an indication that the government expects the shortages to worsen, it has announced 15-year prison terms for any Iraqi caught selling goods above government-approved prices.

As nearly as could be determined during a recent eight-day visit to Baghdad, the restrictions have nevertheless amounted to little more than inconveniences so far, however, and most items are still readily available in Baghdad markets. Fruits and vegetables, including apples and mandarin oranges looted from Kuwaiti warehouses, overflowed display racks. Most analysts here have concluded the embargo is unlikely to be more than an irritation to Iraqis for months.

"They won't starve," said one regional diplomat. Iraqis, he said, can comfortably survive for three months or more.

Despite Iraqi complaints that babies are going without milk because of U.S. cruelty, for example, knowledgeable foreign residents said Iraq has its own dairy industry and last year imported no milk except for the powdered variety.

> **'Please don't get the impression that everybody hates Saddam.'**
> **A foreign diplomat**

Iraqi leaders long ago took steps to ensure that the economy can survive periods of hardship, and ruthless internal repression and adulation for Mr. Hussein have given the leadership unquestioned authority to demand — and get — sacrifices from the people.

Most of all, knowledgeable observers here say, Iraq is a country where reality is what Mr. Hussein says it is, and questions of war and peace — or any other subject — lie entirely in his hands.

One Western diplomat said that U.S. and European leaders are engaging in "wishful thinking" if they believe hardships imposed by the UN embargo will stir up meaningful public opposition to Mr. Hussein.

Several knowledgeable diplomats also pointed out that many among Iraq's 17 million inhabitants genuinely admire Mr. Hussein as a man who has brought them economic and social progress, steered them through a war with the historically hostile Iranians and put Iraq into its rightfully prominent place on the Middle Eastern map.

"Saddam taught them to be proud," said a foreign Muslim diplomat.

Appealing to the sense of national pride evident here, Deputy Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi told Iraqis last week that their country now owns 194 billion barrels of oil reserves, or 20 percent of the world's known supply.

After what was described as the "merger" with Kuwait, Mr. Hammadi said in an Iraqi television interview, Iraqi oil revenues should reach $46 billion a year.

"There are people who love Saddam Hussein from their hearts," the Muslim diplomat said. "Please don't get the impression that everybody hates Saddam."

In this context, Mr. Hussein's annexation of Kuwait is not thought of as a bully's gobbling up of a small neighbor, but as Iraq's reassertion of a historical right to part of its territory that had been handed to a corrupt clan by Britain's imperial treachery.

President George Bush's decision to send troops to the Gulf, the Iraqi people have been told in relentless propaganda hammering, is the latest of the same old Western designs on a region that belongs to Arabs and Muslims.

"We are not afraid of war; we had eight years of war," said Abu Nabil, the owner of a small tool shop, referring to the Iran-Iraq war that ended in a cease-fire two years ago. "We are used to it. But nobody wants war. Nobody wants it, but why then does Bush come to our land?"

Naji Hadithi, the Information and Culture Ministry spokesman, repeatedly has expressed confidence that Iraq will find a way around the embargo.

In the longer term, however, the loss of oil revenue and technology imports is expected to take a toll on spare parts for key machinery such as generators and petrochemical plants.

Mr. Hussein's strategy to meet the West's challenge appears to center on an effort to keep the standoff in the diplomatic arena as long as possible while holding onto Kuwait and probing for an opening in the embargo.

Because of his popularity in many circles, combined with political repression that has included executions of his own cabinet ministers and tight controls on his people, Mr. Hussein does not have to worry about pressure from a citizenry unhappy with rationing or government officials trying to put a softer face on Ba'ath rule.

—EDWARD CODY

Western Allies in the Gulf

	Troops	Ships	Aircraft
U.S.	135,000*	45	480
France	8,950**	14	6
Britain	3,000	12	40
Belgium		3	
Netherlands		2	
Italy		3	
Spain		3	
Turkey		2	150

*Includes 35,000 sailors and airmen.
**Includes 4,000-man permanent garrison in Djibouti.

Source: Reuters International Herald Tribune

GULF: *Baker Seeks More Troops*

(Continued from Page 1)

general of NATO, said the allies had welcomed the outcome of the summit meeting and Mr. Gorbachev's willingness to join them in ensuring that global sanctions against Iraq would be "watertight."

"The crisis unleashed by Iraq is not one between individual nations," Mr. Wörner said. "It is a struggle between the rule of law and the rule of the gun."

Beyond the unanimity expressed for the pressure being exerted on Iraq by the UN sanctions, Mr. Wörner said that "there is a feeling that the allies can and should do more."

While shying away from making any commitments about ground forces, several European allies vowed to undertake new tasks in assisting the U.S. military buildup.

Mr. Baker said he had requested senior military planners at NATO to coordinate the "substantial sea and airlift contributions" that were pledged by the allies at the meeting Monday.

He said that the alliance's naval presence would be bolstered in the eastern Mediterranean Sea and that airborne radar warning systems would be extended to help protect Turkey.

Listing the latest offers of help from various NATO allies, Mr. Baker said West Germany had offered ships and planes to carry more U.S. forces to the Gulf, while Denmark and Norway had promised to allow the use of their ships to move additional Egyptian troops to Saudi Arabia.

Belgium said that aircraft would be made available to Egypt to evacuate their refugees from Kuwait and that it would send an extra 20,000 tons of wheat to Cairo to alleviate bread shortages.

In asking for at least a token allied presence on the ground, Mr. Baker pointed out that among the 16 NATO nations, only the United States and Turkey had so far based significant numbers of ground troops in the region.

France and Britain, the Western allies with the largest air and naval units in the Gulf after the United States, have some troops on the ground but they are serving mainly in a support capacity for air and sea forces.

Other European countries have sent naval vessels to the Gulf area but only as symbols of their backing for the UN trade embargo against Iraq, which invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

When Can U.S. Fighter Planes Fire?

In Nearly All Cases, Saudi Officials Must Give Permission

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

IN SAUDI ARABIA — American fighter planes patrolling over Saudi Arabia need permission from Saudi officials to fire on intruding Iraqi planes in almost all cases, according to U.S. military officials.

Rules of engagement for firing on Iraqi forces, which have been agreed between the United States and Saudi Arabia, have generally been kept under wraps.

The rules disclosed to reporters on Sunday appear to be intended to protect Saudi sovereignty while allowing the Americans to defend themselves in the most dire circumstances. They also are intended to reduce the risk of an accidental conflict.

"Under almost all situations we want the Saudi to make the call whether the guy is a hostile and whether they want us to shoot," said Colonel Thomas F. Bliss, deputy commander for operations of the 552d AWACS wing.

The authorization to shoot would be given by a Saudi commander on the ground, based on data from aircraft using the Airborne Warning and Control System and other sources.

Colonel Bliss said the U.S. fighters would be allowed to fire on Iraqi planes without Saudi permission only if they believed that they were being attacked or that other American planes were in jeopardy.

He said: "We do not want to cause an international incident by taking a potshot just because a guy crosses the border. Crossing a border is not the only issue."

If an Iraqi plane came across the border, the Saudis might authorize the Americans to fire based on data about the identity of the attacking plane. Alternatively, the Saudis ask the Americans to make a visual identification.

Colonel Bliss said that the Saudis "might say go visual I.D. him even after we know he is a hostile."

He added: "That may be an alternative: to see what the guy does. In other words, confront him."

As a result of these procedures, one main way to protect U.S. planes is for the AWACS plane to order them to fly away from Iraqi planes if it appeared that they were about to be attacked.

Arab League: Back to Cairo

New York Times Service

CAIRO — A bare 12-nation majority of the 21-member Arab League crystallized the split in the Arab world Monday night by voting to move the League's headquarters back to Cairo.

The 75-minute meeting institutionalized the profound changes in the Middle East in the five weeks since the long-held myth of "Arab brotherhood" was shattered by Iraq's takeover of Kuwait.

A landmark Arab League meeting then voted to approve and to join U.S. troops protecting Saudi Arabia from the army of the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein.

It also raised the question of whether the League, formed in 1945 along the lines of the United Nations, would retain any real standing as the voice of the Arabs.

There now is one Arab camp, openly aligned with the West and most of the rest of the world, opposing an uncompromisingly belligerent Iraq.

An uneasy fringe sympathetic to Baghdad, including Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, is seeking a face-saving way out.

Only the dozen Arab countries opposing Iraq sent their foreign ministers to the meeting, which was intended to close Arab ranks and welcome Egypt, the most populous Arab state, back to a position of leadership.

The alliance opposing Iraq centers around Egypt, Saudi Arabia and its wealthy Gulf neighbors, and Syria.

Until last month, Iraq had been championing the return of the Arab League's headquarters to Cairo.

SADDAM: *Iraqi President, Probing for Holes in Embargo, Offers Free Oil to Third World*

(Continued from Page 1)

the two countries, who were at war from 1980 to 1988, will resume diplomatic relations.

Mr. Aziz described his talks in Tehran as "positive, serious, practical and friendly."

There was no word, however, that Iran was willing to shift its stand on the Kuwait invasion, which was believed to be one of the chief aims of Mr. Aziz's visit. Tehran has condemned the invasion and annexation and announced readiness to abide by the UN embargo.

Iran's 750-mile (1,200-kilometer) border with Iraq would be a convenient avenue for embargo-busting trade if Tehran decided to help Baghdad, observers have pointed out. In addition, accepting Tehran's terms for ending the Iran-Iraq war freed a large contingent of Iraqi troops for redeployment in Kuwait or southern Iraq.

Ironically, the offer for free oil to Third World countries affected four countries — India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh — which Mr. Hussein last week sought to pressure into breaking the embargo.

The Iraqi government told the four Asian countries, which have large contingents of workers in Iraq, that Baghdad would no longer supply the workers with food as outlined in the contracts that govern their presence in Iraq.

To feed their stranded nationals, the governments were told, they would have to ship food into Iraq.

In response, India applied for UN authorization to undertake food shipments, arguing that it was for humanitarian purposes, but was refused.

Mr. Hussein said that with the reduction in oil production caused by the Gulf crisis, Iraq realized that Third World countries "would get only what is a surplus of the need of the industrial world — the United States and Zionism and procolonialist countries."

Mr. Hussein said the offer of free oil was not conditional on any country's attitude toward the Gulf crisis.

"We respect the opinions of states and nations and do not assume any coincidence of views on all issues," he said.

"We are only upset when one of the imperialist countries tries to impose a position on us by force, reflecting a lack of respect for the Third World and a lack of equality," he said.

Mr. Hussein had tried to break the superpower consensus against Iraq by appealing to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to show the world at Sunday's summit meeting with President George Bush in Helsinki that Moscow was not simply bowing to Washington's Mideast goals.

But Mr. Gorbachev announced in a joint statement with Mr. Bush after their talks that they remained united in their determination to drive Iraq out of Kuwait.

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A Signal of Joint Resolve

Iraq Is Put on Notice

Saddam Hussein can take no comfort from the U.S.-Soviet summit get-together. Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev served notice in their joint communiqué that the Iraqi outlaw will not get away with his aggression in Kuwait: "Nothing short of the complete implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions is acceptable."

Both leaders expressed hope that diplomacy and economic pressure would be enough to resolve the crisis peacefully. But they were careful not to rule out military means: "We are determined to see this aggression end, and if the current steps fail to end it, we are prepared to consider additional ones consistent with the United Nations Charter." That sends a bold signal of joint resolve.

Some may be tempted to make too much of the differences that remain between Washington and Moscow. But they pale in significance against the remarkable common ground the two leaders have now reached. Not since 1945 have the United States and Soviet Union stood so close in a regional dispute. And not since the early days of the Cold War has a U.S. president indicated readiness to provide economic aid to the Soviet Union.

Patience and cooperation were the Helsinki watchwords. Time will be needed for the economic embargo to take effect. Time, too, will be needed to ready U.S. forces for military action, if it becomes necessary, and to bring the allies and others along politically. So Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev were right to stress hopes for a peaceful resolution. But they were also right not to deny themselves the possibility of military action under the UN Charter.

Meanwhile, they moved smartly to tighten a loophole in a UN resolution that permits the shipment of food and medicine to Iraq for "humanitarian" reasons. Such shipments would not be left to the initiative of individual nations; they must be authorized by the United Nations and "strictly monitored." States that violate sanctions can themselves be subject to sanctions.

The two leaders took appropriate care to sidestep differences — on Moscow's wish for Arab-Israeli negotiations now to accompany Gulf talks; and on Washington's desire for the swift withdrawal of the 150 Soviet military advisers left in Iraq. No matter what Mr. Gorbachev's contractual obligations are, the advisers send the wrong signal. But it is easy to sympathize with his reluctance to send forces to the Gulf, which would risk an outbreak of "Afghanistan syndrome" at home.

Mr. Bush, in turn, was prepared to reassure the Soviets, and Americans, that U.S. troops would not remain in the region "a day longer than is required." But both men sensibly left open the possibility of a UN presence once the crisis is resolved.

Unfortunately but understandably, the two leaders did not announce any new measures against Iraq. But more important, they left no doubt about their joint resolve.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nuances of Difference

The Helsinki summit meeting conspicuously tightened the pressure on Saddam Hussein to honor the five unanimous United Nations resolutions on Iraq. Nothing like this degree of superpower consensus has been brought to bear on any similar regional miscreant. That one of the powers applying the pressure is Iraq's chief arms supplier and has cut off supplies and that the other is orchestrating a regional arms buildup defines the fix Saddam Hussein is in. Both powers meanwhile are taking part in an economic embargo and in diplomatic encirclement. To advertise and extend their agreement on Iraq was worth the trip George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev took to Helsinki.

Listening to their separate accounts of the meeting, however, one could not fail to be struck by the different subtexts. In Mr. Gorbachev's presentation was a note of pleading to Saddam Hussein, an intense appeal to be "reasonable," to show "sobriety," to consider the fateful consequences of a misstep. In reporters' questions, he said, he sensed a suggestion of Soviet and perhaps even American "indecisiveness" in the face of Iraqi violations. But it was not so, he said: Never had there been such strong, unanimous and effective resistance to aggression as had been mounted in the United Nations and the world at large.

Mr. Bush was no less determined to stress the common Soviet-American ground. He made as little as he could of Mr. Gorbachev's unsatisfactory reluctance to promptly remove Soviet advisers remaining in Iraq. But he did not warn with the same urgency against the danger of a military outbreak; he may want to keep Mr. Hussein off balance. He conveyed the impression that a "political solution" must go beyond literal fulfillment of UN resolutions — into agreement on a postwar Gulf order. Perhaps the difference is that Mr. Gorbachev is under pressure at home to put out the fire in the Gulf and get on with domestic renewal, while the pressure Mr. Bush is under is to go beyond shared UN goals and to undo President Hussein and his arsenal, and to do it by force if necessary.

Will the defiant Mr. Hussein be tempted to seek comfort and relief from these nuances of difference down the road? He could do so only by increasing the risk to his country and his regime. He would be better advised to acknowledge the unprecedented dimensions of the resistance his invasion has invoked and to take the road that Washington and Moscow are suggesting and respect the United Nations' appeals.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Opening Korean Gates

Korea's version of the Berlin Wall still stands, but last week's unprecedented meeting between the prime ministers of the North and the South at least opened a few gates. Reunification will not come before radical political changes transform the Communist North. Still, Seoul is right to encourage a step-by-step reduction of tensions.

Strong nationalist sentiment compels both Korean governments to endorse the principle of unification. But while Pyongyang argues for starting with dramatic steps like demilitarization, Seoul favors beginning with confidence-building measures before moving to bigger, riskier issues.

Both sides gained something from the two days of talks. The North got a hearing for its proposals that South Korea suspend joint military exercises with the United States and release people imprisoned for visiting the North. It also won a commitment for further discussions on family reunification, and possible joint representation at the United Nations.

The South can point to the start of regular discussions. A second round of meetings has already been set for next month in Pyongyang. Previous exercises in North-South dialogue fell apart at the outset, as both regimes seemed interested only in scoring propaganda points. This time, the end of the Cold War compelled both Koreas to behave more constructively.

South Korea's president, Roh Tae Woo, must pay more heed to popular sentiment than did his authoritarian predecessors. His domestic policies have recently lost some of their reformist momentum; instead, he has focused on reunification — the most emotional issue in South Korean politics.

President Roh has skillfully built a diplomatic box around his Northern rival, Kim Il Sung. Earlier this year, Mr. Roh began a dialogue with Mikhail Gorbachev. Normal diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow seem likely. South Korea has been wooing China as well. That gives both of the North's key allies a stake in the survival and prosperity of the South, and encourages them to press Pyongyang for conciliation.

Consequently, it is realistic to expect these talks to yield substantive results. Travel restrictions could be eased, troop levels on both sides reduced and deliberate provocations forsworn. Such steps would improve the climate for peace, as did the two Germanys' passage from confrontation to coexistence in the 1970s. That, in turn, might allow some of the 43,000 U.S. troops still stationed in the South to be withdrawn.

Yet diplomatic compromises between a democratizing, capitalist South and a rigidly Communist North can go only so far. In Germany, the wall yielded only as a democratic revolution began to sweep away the Communist regime. Korea's reunification may come about much the same way.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Comfort From Helsinki

There was something comforting about the casual way the summit meeting on the Gulf crisis ended without bombast or bombshells. President George Bush and President Mikhail Gorbachev made it clear that they want Saddam Hussein and his troops out of Kuwait immediately, or else. Neither would talk about what "or else" means. Still, the very absence of surprise is a sure sign that the trip to Helsinki was a step forward for both.

The summit's contribution to getting Saddam Hussein to back down may be less than what Washington and its allies could have asked. But it is more than they would have gotten a year ago.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Not a Failure of Democracy

At no time have problems pressed more urgently [in Pakistan] than they do now. In Sind, 100,000 citizens possess submachine-guns. Nationwide, more than a million heroin addicts are poisoning themselves. Feudal lords serenely lay down village law. Millions of refugees live in border camps. Ethnic tensions threaten national unity. Yes, Benazir Bhutto failed. She lacked the means and the will to attack corruption, nepotism, drugs, guns and ignorance. She lacked the vision to rise above petty politics. But it would be foolish to interpret the failure of her government as a failure of democracy. The nation can lose only if a few army men decide that democracy is not the way.

— Asiaweek (Hong Kong).

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OPINION

A Sound Gulf Policy Is Producing Results

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — There can be no assurance of how it will end. But so far President George Bush has handled the Iraqi crisis with a wisdom, a professionalism and a care for long-term interests rare in recent decades of American leadership.

When Saddam Hussein sent his forces into Kuwait on Aug. 2, no one could have predicted what has actually been achieved since then in rallying the world against the aggressor:

- The United States and the Soviet Union are working together in a sensitive area where they were long in conflict: a new partnership symbolized by the meeting in Helsinki.
- The UN Security Council has acted vigorously against the Iraqi aggression, reviving the important principle of collective security through the United Nations.
- A majority of Arab states have condemned the Arab aggressor.
- Iraq's oil exports have been stopped, and its imports of essential goods reduced to a trickle.
- The United States has moved an enormous military force to Saudi Arabia, with a minimum of mishap, in just five weeks.
- The Saudi and Kuwaiti governments have agreed to cover most of the ongoing cost of the U.S. operation.

Those achievements are the measure of Mr. Bush's leadership. I say that as someone who has been no particular fan of his. I watched from vacation, skeptically at first, then with growing admiration for steps that were anything but easy to achieve.

The very idea of working together with the Soviet Union, for example, had met with loud resistance from the American right. Not so long ago conservative voices were warning that Mikhail Gorbachev's reversals of Soviet policy were all a trick. Even when the reality of the changes was unarguable, many cautioned of the need not to rely on Mr. Gorbachev.

The partnership had to overcome strong objections in the Soviet Union, too. The Soviet military, a longtime Iraqi supplier and adviser, has been reluctant to cut that tie. It took great skill and patience on the part of Bush administration officials to win a Soviet vote in the Security Council for the embargo in Iraq.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev effectively seized the opportunity for a practical demonstration of how the post-Cold War world could work. That has implications, profound and promising, beyond the present crisis.

Similarly, the use of the United Nations has long-term significance. The UN was founded on the premise that the great powers would act collectively against aggression. If that dusty hope is made real now, it could provide a framework to resolve other conflicts, in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Along with the affirmative accomplishments of the last five weeks, Mr. Bush has to his credit a vital negative. He has resisted siren cries for an immediate military attack on Iraq.

Some commentators on the right began calling for war within days of the invasion of Kuwait. They set out sweeping objectives: not just the freeing of Kuwait but the overthrow of Saddam Hussein and the obliteration of Iraq's military capability. They talked as if all this could be achieved neatly and easily: by "surgical" measures, in Henry Kissinger's adjective.

What a disaster it would have been to follow that advice. The United States could not be ready for any military action at once. Bombing of Iraq, the strategy usually favored in such easy talk, would almost certainly not overthrow Saddam Hussein — it could increase support for him. Serious military action, even for sensibly limited objectives, would involve ground forces and serious American casualties.

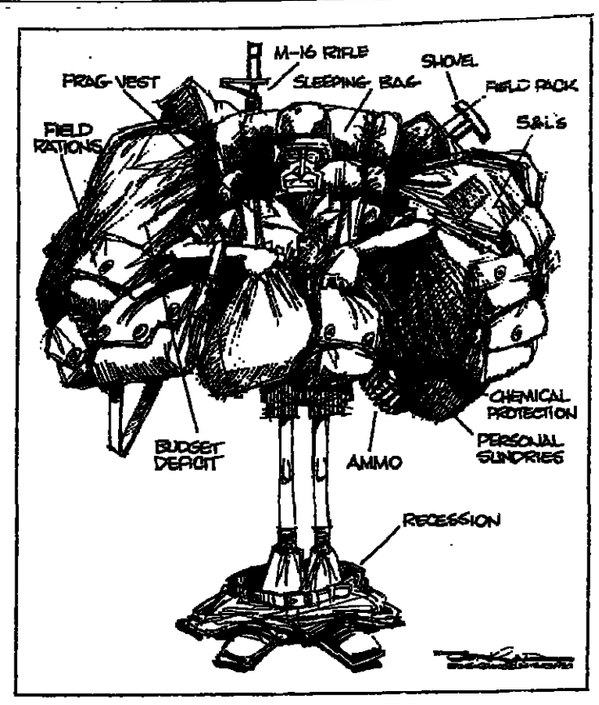
Mr. Bush did not go down that road of folly. After some early rhetorical overkill he chose a measured, convincing policy. And he has the American people behind him — not just for the sake of cheap gasoline, as cynics say, but for the principle of resisting aggression across international borders.

He has done this with respect for Congress, consulting it from the start. He has eschewed the unilateralism and lawlessness of Grenada and Panama.

The policy has already helped prevent an Iraqi invasion of Saudi Arabia. Some critics say that Saddam Hussein might not have invaded: a frail hope on which to rely against a move that would have changed the world.

The next objective is to get Iraq out of Kuwait. That is hardly assured: but Americans can believe in their government's policy, and be proud of it.

The New York Times.



They Strain To Control a New World

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Television gave us two glimpses of the new world on Sunday, first at the joint news conference of Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev, then at the U.S. Open tennis final between Pete Sampras and Andre Agassi. A frivolous comparison? It is actually quite instructive.

Sampras, 19, the winner, is Mr. Cool. Agassi, 20, the loser, is Mr. Punk. Both are indelibly men of the Nineties. No one could have imagined them doing what they did — contesting for supremacy after eliminating the ilkes of Boris Becker, Ivan Lendl and John McEnroe.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev, on the other hand, are clearly men of another time, struggling to adapt to the ambiguities and paradoxes of a new world order. Both have helped fashion this new world, but neither can be certain how to command it.

As a result, what was natural and uninhibited and powerful and graceful in the New York tennis stadium came across as strained and somehow unsatisfying on the stage in Helsinki. But the differences go far deeper.

The reason Mr. Bush flew through seven time zones for seven hours of talk in Helsinki was to impress Saddam Hussein with the solidity of the great powers' alliance against his aggression. Let us hope it works. But once they had agreed on the need for Saddam Hussein to obey the UN resolutions to leave Kuwait, Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev could not conceal the differences in the way they view the Gulf crisis or the way in which they think it can be resolved.

Their meeting thus demonstrated that the antagonists in the Cold War have an easier time writing its epitaph than in deciding what should come next. Mr. Gorbachev has higher hopes that diplomacy, backed by the international embargo, will bring his former client in Iraq to his senses. Mr. Bush, while willing to give that strategy more time, believes that the military option may ultimately have to be exercised. Mr. Gorbachev is reluctant to get into that game.

Mr Bush views the Iraqi threat through a double prism of traditional American foreign policy. The first is the 'national interest" perspective that identifies certain vital territories and resources — like the Gulf countries and their oil — as being of such importance to the United States that it cannot allow them to come under the control of a hostile power.

The second is the "collective security" perspective, embodied partially in the United Nations and partly in NATO, that seeks to mobilize international opinion and multi-national forces to isolate any aggressor.

In both respects, Mr. Gorbachev is playing with a different deck of cards. The old Soviet Union never attached much importance to the United Nations, and its own "collective security" arrangement, the Warsaw Pact, always included more pawns and captives than allies.

As for "national interests," Mr. Gorbachev has been drawing the circle of foreign commitments ever smaller, as his country has been buffeted by political and economic stresses. While the Soviet Union historically had designs on the Gulf, access to the Gulf and its oil is not a vital necessity.

So it is no wonder that Mr Bush's and Mr Gorbachev's policy views on the Iraqi challenge did not fit neatly together. For all the mocking of "the special relationship" between Britain and the United States, the Gulf crisis again has demonstrated a symmetry of interests and viewpoints between those countries that Moscow and Washington just do not share.

They do share two other things, however. One is their desire to liquidate the remnants of the Cold War, by finishing the work on the arms agreements that will allow them to reduce and redirect their defense spending. The other is the weakness of the economic bases on which this venture in power politics rests.

America, wracked by a decade of budget deficits, is scraping up contributions from other countries to help pay for the deployment of its forces to the Gulf. It is right that those countries should contribute, but it is also a stark necessity for the United States.

Moscow, which has far worse economic problems at home and far fewer affluent allies, is that much more reluctant to commit its military strength to a possible Gulf war.

What the Sunday television contrast made evident is that only the young — whether nations or individuals — really have the freedom to say that it is a brand new day. Everyone else is shadowed by the past.

The Washington Post.

An Answer to Energy and Deficit Woes

By Leon Panetta

WASHINGTON — Until this weekend the budget summit between the White House and Congress has been a high-stakes game of political hide-and-seek, with each party trying to avoid blame for the tough choices that must be made.

Now the eleventh hour has arrived.

President George Bush, to his credit, has acknowledged the need to reach an agreement and to include taxes, budget reforms and defense savings in that agreement. Those tough choices require bold bipartisan leadership, to produce not policies that slide by the nation's fiscal and energy problems but policies that directly confront them.

The Middle East crisis has made America's already worrisome economic and fiscal problems worse. But perhaps the threat of war, stagflation and the prospect of $300 billion budget deficits will shock the nation's leaders into action.

The new demonstration of U.S. energy vulnerability, after a decade of wasted opportunity, at least makes clear the direction in which policy should move. The American people are economic hostages to Middle East dictators, who produce oil shocks, and to government budget deficits, which produce high interest rates.

The United States desperately needs both a fiscal policy of assured long-term deficit reduction and an energy policy of assured incentives for conservation. A phased-in energy tax should be the centerpiece of a five-year deficit-reduction plan.

The tax should begin at low levels and increase over several years. In anticipation of increased energy prices, businesses and families will begin to conserve energy now.

Similarly, the certainty of lower future deficits will lead to lower long-term interest rates now, reducing the likelihood or severity of recession and stimulating investment, economic growth and job creation.

A phased-in energy tax also fits the fiscal dilemma. The weakness of the economy means that deficit reduction may have to be "back-loaded" — adjusted from the contemplated $50 billion in fiscal year 1991 but increased enough in later years to keep a five-year total of at least $500 billion.

We Americans should not play Russian roulette with the economy in an attempt to reach an arbitrary figure for 1991. Nor should we back away from our responsibility to reduce deficits now. Nothing could be more damaging to the government's credibility, and more likely to raise interest rates and destabilize financial markets, than a collapse of U.S. economic policy at a time of crisis.

An energy tax alone will not solve the budget crisis. The Middle East confrontation has not resurrected the Cold War, so long-term defense reductions should still be pursued, particularly in European-based forces and in defense weaponry dedicated to a Soviet threat that has largely disappeared — while enhancing the U.S. capacity to deal with the Saddam Husseins of the world.

The United States must also pursue restraint in low-priority discretionary spending, while recognizing that new funding is required in several areas — education, health and research — for an efficient economy and a just society.

Any fiscal package must be equitable, a problem that energy taxes bring sharply into focus. An energy tax must be accompanied by tax and other measures to ease the impact on those least able to pay.

The kinds of policies that led in the 1980s to a shift of income from lower- and middle-income families to the wealthy must be avoided.

President Bush has set the right guideposts. His biggest problem has been not with Democrats but with some Republicans, who have consistently undermined him by criticizing his decisions, leaking his budget proposals to the press and threatening to oppose a final budget agreement.

The nation cannot now afford delay or partisanship. And it cannot afford avoidance of responsibility by political leaders. In the long run the deficit and American dependence on oil pose a greater threat to the economy than Saddam Hussein does. They too must be confronted head on.

The writer, a Democrat of California, is the chairman of the House Budget Committee. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Skim a Bit Of the Gravy

By Silvio O. Conte

WASHINGTON — For weeks now Americans have been paying much higher prices for gasoline — and soon for heating oil — though it should have been months before those higher prices reached consumers. We have seen it before: Retail energy prices respond immediately to price increases but very slowly to price decreases. This can only be described as price gouging.

As the price of imported oil rises, the windfall to domestic producers grows. The artificially inflated world price of oil has increased the price domestic producers can charge, though their production cost remains the same.

According to one recent estimate a rise in oil prices of $7 a barrel would increase the value of U.S. oil production by $21 billion a year. That is gravy on the plates of Big Oil at the expense of American consumers.

Why not skim a bit off the top to help reduce the federal deficit and protect consumers from having to bear the brunt of deficit reduction? That is one benefit of a windfall-profits tax. It is an excise tax that does not get passed to the consumer.

In a free-enterprise system, profits in the regular course of business are expected and encouraged. But windfall profits generated by an international crisis and price gouging at the expense of consumers are intolerable and should be taxed.

The writer, a Republican of Massachusetts, is a member of the House Appropriations Committee. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Poem of My Time

By Yehuda Amichai

HEBREW writing and Arabic writing go from east to west,
Latin writing from west to east,
languages are like cats:
you must not stroke the hair the wrong way.
The clouds come from the sea, the *hamsin* from the desert.
the trees bend in the wind,
and stones fly from all four winds
and damn it, they throw stones,
throw earth, one at the other,
but the earth always falls back to the earth.
They throw the land, want to get rid of it,
its stones, its earth, but you can't get rid of it.
They throw the stones, throw stones at me
in 1936, 1938, 1948, 1988,
Semites throw at Semites and anti-Semites at anti-Semites,
evil men throw and just men throw,
sinners throw and tempters throw,
geologists throw and theologists throw,
archaeologists throw and arch-hooligans throw,
kidneys throw stones and the gall bladder throws,
head stones and forehead stones and the heart of stone,
stones shaped like a screaming mouth
and stones fitting your eyes
like a pair of glasses,
the past throws stones at the future,
and all of them fall on the present.
Weeping stones and laughing gravel stones,
even God in the Bible threw stones,
even the Urim and Tumim were thrown
and got stuck in the breastplate of justice
and Herod threw stones and what came out was a Temple.

Oh, the poem of stone sadness
Oh, the poem thrown at stones
Oh, the poem of thrown stones.
Is there in this land a stone that was never thrown
and never built and never overturned
and never uncovered and never discovered
and never screamed from a wall
and never discarded by the builders
and never closed on top of a grave and never lay under lovers
and never turned into a cornerstone?

Please do not throw any more stones,
you are moving the land,
the holy, whole, open land,
you are moving it to the sea
and the sea doesn't want it
the sea says, not in me.
Please throw little stones,
throw snail fossils, throw gravel,
justice or injustice from the quarries of Migdal Tsedek,
throw soft stones, throw sweet clods,
throw limestone, throw clay,
throw sand of the seashore,
throw dust of the desert, throw rust,
throw soil, throw wind,
throw air, throw nothing
until your hands are weary
and the war is weary
and even peace will be weary and will be.

The writer is an Israeli poet; translation from the Hebrew was by Benjamin and Barbara Harshav. This was contributed to The New York Times.

Big Oil Gets a Bad Rap

By Alan S. Blinder

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Suppose a crisis in the Middle East reduces the world supply of oil. Is it fair for oil companies to raise prices? If they do, should the government intervene to hold prices down?

The correct answer to the first question may be a matter of semantics. Life, after all, is not fair. Is it fair when the market makes your business fail or lowers your real wages? If "fair" means playing by the rules, the answer should clearly be yes.

The second question constitutes a test of belief in market capitalism. Shifts in the balance of supply and demand sometimes tilt markets in favor of sellers, sometimes in favor of buyers. It is the essence of market capitalism that the government should interfere only when there is a good reason, like fraud or price rigging or a need to protect the poor.

What should have happened when Iraq invaded Kuwait and an embargo ensued? Since almost 6 percent of the supply of oil was (probably) taken off the market, the world price of oil should have risen to signal greater scarcity. Consumers should have responded with frowns and by using less. Producers should have responded more. That is how a market adjusts.

The above more or less describes what happened in August. The price increase at the pump approximated the cost increase for crude oil. Yet the outcry against greedy oil companies was nearly unanimous. Price gouging? Perhaps. But this is a strange argument for Americans to make.

Windfall gains and losses are part of the vaunted free enterprise system. In this case, events beyond the oil companies' control raised the value of something they owned (oil in tanks). They were lucky. Should the government prevent them from reaping the gains? If so, the same logic argues for a 100 percent tax on capital gains.

A few months ago, the Yale economist Robert Shiller and two Soviet social scientists, Maxim Boycko and Vladimir Korobov, posed a series of questions about free markets to randomly selected New Yorkers and Muscovites. One was whether it is fair for flower prices to rise on holidays, when demand is exceptionally high. Not surprisingly, 66 percent of the Russians said it was unfair. But so did 68 percent of the Americans.

Overall, Mr. Shiller and his colleagues found that popular attitudes toward markets and prices are remarkably similar in the United States and the Soviet Union. Yet there were some significant differences. For example, 54 percent of the Muscovites but only 28 percent of the New Yorkers thought the government should intervene to hold flower prices down even if it caused a shortage.

It would appear that Americans practice market capitalism and preach it. But, deep down, they do not believe in it.

The writer is an economist at Princeton University. He contributed this view to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: 'In English First'

MONTREAL — Prince George of Wales was entertained to lunch today [Sept. 11] by Sir Donald Smith. To-night he gives dinner to the Reception Committee. The absence of Premier Mercier from all entertainments to the Prince, as was the case in those to the Duke and Duchess of Conaught, is causing much comment. French Canadians are somewhat angry at a little incident at last night's reception to Prince George. The Mayor began to read an address, first in French, when His Royal Highness remarked "In English first, please, Mr. Mayor." The Prince, in his reply to the address, spoke in French and English.

1915: Survivors as Bait

PARIS — The crew of the Leyland, which had put back into Corunna owing to the presence on her route of a German submarine, states that while off the French coast a barque was sighted containing a score of survivors from a sunken British vessel. It was found that they were being used by the commander of the German submarine as a trap for the Oranian, which, it was expected, would go to their rescue. It was, of course, impossible under the circumstances to do so.

1940: London Exodus

LONDON — Thousands of women and children, many of them in the daze of shellshock, fled from besieged London today [Sept. 10]. Leaving their menfolk behind to deal with what one benumbed East End refugee muttered was "mass murder not war," they jammed railroad trains, begged rides from motorists and pleaded with authorities to find havens for them beyond the rain of Nazi bombs. In the heavily bombed East End tenement districts women and children trudged aimlessly with bundles of belongings snatched from the debris of what had been their homes.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

Official Handwringers Sent The Wrong Message to Iraq

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Six months ago, the Voice of America — in its finest hour — broadcast an editorial reflecting the official views of the U.S. government to the world.

Titled "No More Secret Police," the timely and courageous broadcast began: "The success of dictatorial rule and tyranny requires the existence of a large secret police force, while the success of democracy requires abolishment of such a force."

The VOA noted that when East Germans became free, they demonstrated with public slogans against what they called "bloodsuckers" represented by Stasi, the Gestapo and the KGB. "In Romania," the broadcast said, "thousands of citizens shed their blood to bring down the dictatorial regime of Nicolae Ceausescu ... against well-trained security forces armed to the teeth."

Indisputably true. "The secret police are still widely present in countries like China, North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Cuba and Albania," said the VOA, drawing on the human rights report of the State Department required by Congress. But thanks to 1989's wave of freedom, "we believe that the 1990s should belong not to the dictators and secret police, but to the people."

That accurately represents American values. But when Saddam Hussein heard it, he reacted — and the effect of his reaction on the timid State Department and obsequious senators led him to believe that the United States was a paper tiger.

"Our guess is that the President [Saddam Hussein] himself heard it on February 15," reads a classified cable from the U.S. ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie, to Secretary of State James Baker, now vouchsafed to me in partial response to a Freedom of Information request made several months ago.

The ambassador was "convoked" by the Iranian deputy foreign minister to protest a "flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and the direct official instigation against the legitimate authority." She reported that the Iraqi emphasized "that incitement against the government and supposed analogy to Romania were deeply damaging."

The ambassador was evidently distraught. "They read the editorial as" U.S. government-sanctioned "mudslinging with the intent to incite revolution," she cabled home on Feb. 27. A day later, she added: "The Soviet Embassy is also busy here ensuring that news of the editorial has been spread throughout Baghdad."

Mr. Baker apparently directed her to grovel. "It is absolutely not United States policy to question the legitimacy of the government of Iraq nor to interfere in any way in the domestic concerns of the Iraqi people and government," she then wrote the minister of foreign affairs, Tariq Aziz. "My government regrets that the wording of the editorial left it open to incorrect interpretation."

Her way out: The word "dictators" was translated in Arabic as *abaatira*, which means "playboys" or "bons vivants" — therefore, the broadcast could not have applied to Saddam Hussein, especially as "Assistant Secretary Kelly told his Excellency the President [Saddam Hussein] on February 12, President Bush wants good relations with Iraq, relations built on confidence and trust."

Back in Washington, at the secretary of state's breakfast meeting, John Kelly (hired by James Baker because he had been *reprimanded* by George Shultz) excoriated those democracy-pushers at VOA who were undermining his seduction of Saddam Hussein and demanded they be slapped down. Mr. Baker agreed; he told the U.S. Information Agency to get written clearance on its editorials from the State Department.

Six weeks later, in a meeting with five U.S. senators proudly broadcast by Iraqi radio (but curiously still unpublished in the Congressional Record), the Butcher of Baghdad complained again about the offending editorial. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas ingratiatingly if *inaccurately* assured *him that the writer* had paid for his mistake with his job: "That person was fired."

The lessons from this sorry episode are two: first, that whenever a dictator demands that Americans back away from their values, we should never forget that appeasement and apologetics lead only to contempt for America's resolve.

Second, when preparing a strong message to the people of Iraq, including four million persecuted Kurds: Dictator Saddam is apparently highly sensitive to any news that reminds his subjects of the uprising that led to the punishment of *the dictator* Ceausescu.

President George Bush's speech writers should eschew clearing his copy with the Baker-Kelly handwringers at State, and should ask instead for a draft of his message from the guy who wrote the VOA editorial, "No More Secret Police."

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Nuremberg Precedent, Iraq's Aims, the PLO's Stand

My father was deputy secretary-general and later secretary-general of the Nuremberg tribunal. As a teenager, I listened on many evenings as he and his colleagues discussed what they were trying to accomplish there.

Nazi Germany's inhuman treatment of captive and "non-Aryan" peoples was, of course, one of their major concerns — but not, as I remember, the major one. That was the Nazi conspiracy to start an unprovoked war of aggression; the fundamental crime against which they worked to create a precedent that would deter future aggressors.

Since then, there have been many invasions and wars. Few, however, have illustrated as clearly as has Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait the crime of aggression that my father and his friends hoped the Nuremberg tribunal would outlaw.

In addition to Nuremberg's relevance to the taking and possible mistreatment of hostages by Iraq and its brutality to its own and neighboring populations, policy-makers and jurists should ponder the Nuremberg precedent for its relevance to this other aspect of the crisis in the Gulf.

JOHN E. RAY.
Fontenay-Trésigny, France.

The arms suppliers figured among the accused at Nuremberg. Can we trust that they will not be forgotten if a tribunal is set up in this instance?

M. R. SCOLLEN.
Paris.

John F. Williams *(Letters, Aug. 29)* suggests that an immediate declaration by Israel of its "intention to negotiate with the Palestinians and the Arab world" would satisfy Saddam Hussein. But the agenda of the Iraqi leader is to first take the oil and then take Israel. He shares this objective with the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat. Israel, Saddam Hussein has said, "must disappear just as the Berlin Wall."

Saddam Hussein acted on the dogma that Kuwait is an artificial entity, cut off from Iraq. Similarly, he and Yasser Arafat believe Israel was cut out from Arab Palestine and should be absorbed.

Israel is ready to negotiate with the Palestinians, but the PLO's fervent endorsement of Iraqi aggression shatters the myth that Mr. Arafat's organization is a peace-seeking negotiating party.

JOSEPH LERNER.
Jerusalem.

Now that the PLO's alliance with Iraq is in the open, it can never again pretend to be a moderating factor in the region.

TOBY WILLIG.
Jerusalem.

'We Are Survivors'

The United Nations embargo against Iraq will affect the West more than it does us. We are survivors.

Mrs. S. A. HAFED.
Baghdad.

In the Light of History

Regarding "Lights On: The Ghost in the New Japan's Closet Isn't There," by Patrick L. Smith (Opinion, July 30):

So long as Japan fails to teach its youth the mistakes of the rise of militarism and the horrible war crimes that the Japanese military committed throughout Asia, Japan cannot be trusted to rearm. Unless the past is studied objectively, it can repeat itself.

MATTHEW TUCHOW.
Tokyo.

For Oil-Price Stability

Are oil prices really increasing? In 1975 crude oil was selling at $14 per barrel. Last month it averaged $25. But all oil transactions are quoted in U.S. dollars, and the dollar has fallen against other world currencies. In terms of the Swiss franc, for example, oil exporters are getting 24 percent less than they did 15 years ago. Moreover, they acquire more than three-fourths of their manufactured goods from the industrialized countries, and prices of these goods have doubled since 1975.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries must replace the dollar with a basket of gold and a variety of strong currencies in order to maintain the purchasing power of member countries and ensure oil-price stability.

NAZAR AL-AMIR.
Pampigny, Switzerland.

They Put Out French Bread As a Sop to the Scavengers

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — When you are working your first job as somebody's assistant, and sleeping on a convertible couch in a studio apartment, there are blocks in this city on which you dream of living.

This is one of them, one of those blocks of brownstones in Greenwich Village with bright window boxes and heavy double doors and always a hint, behind the curtains, of history and luxury.

MEANWHILE

In the young and hungry parlor game of "If you could live anywhere in New York, where would it be?" this is one of the answers.

Yet on this block — so I am told by a friend successful enough to live here — you can, early each morning, watch one tiny part of the disintegration of New York, an entire city that is suffering a very sad, very public nervous breakdown.

At the first bad-tempered growling of the sanitation trucks, the city's great successes, bankers and lawyers and television honchos, scurry outside, hand-carrying their garbage to its disposal. They cannot put it out the night before, because if they do, it will be scattered up and down the sidewalks where Mark Twain and Henry James once walked, after being given a once over by the neighborhood's hungry homeless people.

On one block they even leave loaves of French bread atop the plastic bags, a sort of sop to guarantee the safety of their trash.

"I never wanted to go to Haiti on vacation," my friend says, "because I'd heard all the stories about feeling like a rich pig stepping over the bodies of the poor, and about how hostile the atmosphere between black and white could be.

"I feel," he added, "like I live in Haiti now."

There are certainly more tragic spectacles in this city than the well-to-do running to get their garbage to the curb on time, but there may be few as emblematic. Aversion to New York is passing like an airborne virus among the city's people, even among those with money — money to buy their way out of the public schools, the crumbling neighborhoods, the subway, all the things that are supposed to make life here unlivable.

The young man from Utah murdered in the subway while defending his mother against thugs was the last straw. Before him came the assistant district attorney, a kind and generous man shot as he went to pick up doughnuts for his co-workers at a bodega.

The murdered baby, his stroller's merry fabric blotted with blood. The man at the telephone booth who suddenly wasn't on the line anymore, killed while he talked to a friend. The Central Park jogger on the witness stand. The Zodiac killer, who would take you out for your birthday. The prisons explode. Gay-bashing rises. The relations between races deteriorate.

Along with the enormous outrages are the small indignities like having to guard garbage. People with two children and the ever popular discretionary income realize that they never have the time anymore to do the things they stayed in the city to do, that it is their visiting friends from San Francisco and Santa Fe who see the new Matisse exhibition or eat at the nouvelle Mexican place. All that is left to them is quality of life, and the phrase seems ill wrought under current circumstances.

You can stand in your apartment on Central Park West, with your distinctive decor behind you and your world at your feet, and know that it is impossible for you to walk through the park after nightfall. The poor will always have good reason for hating this place. The feet of the rich, with their town cars and their doormen, never truly touch the ground. But when the comfortable have given up, some center of this city has gone sour.

The mayor promised to show more anger over this state of affairs after it was noted that his responses to events had seemed a tad cool. Cool is not the leitmotif of New York this season. There is the sinking feeling that accompanies that moment in a boat when you find water in your shoes. For now, there is frantic bailing. Some will take to the lifeboats — the country, the suburbs, the coast.

New York is my sweetheart, my passion, a piece of myself. And it is slowly going mad. This is so sad to me, and sad to me, too, is that not a single social scientist, not a single urban planner, certainly not any politician, seems to have any idea how to cure it.

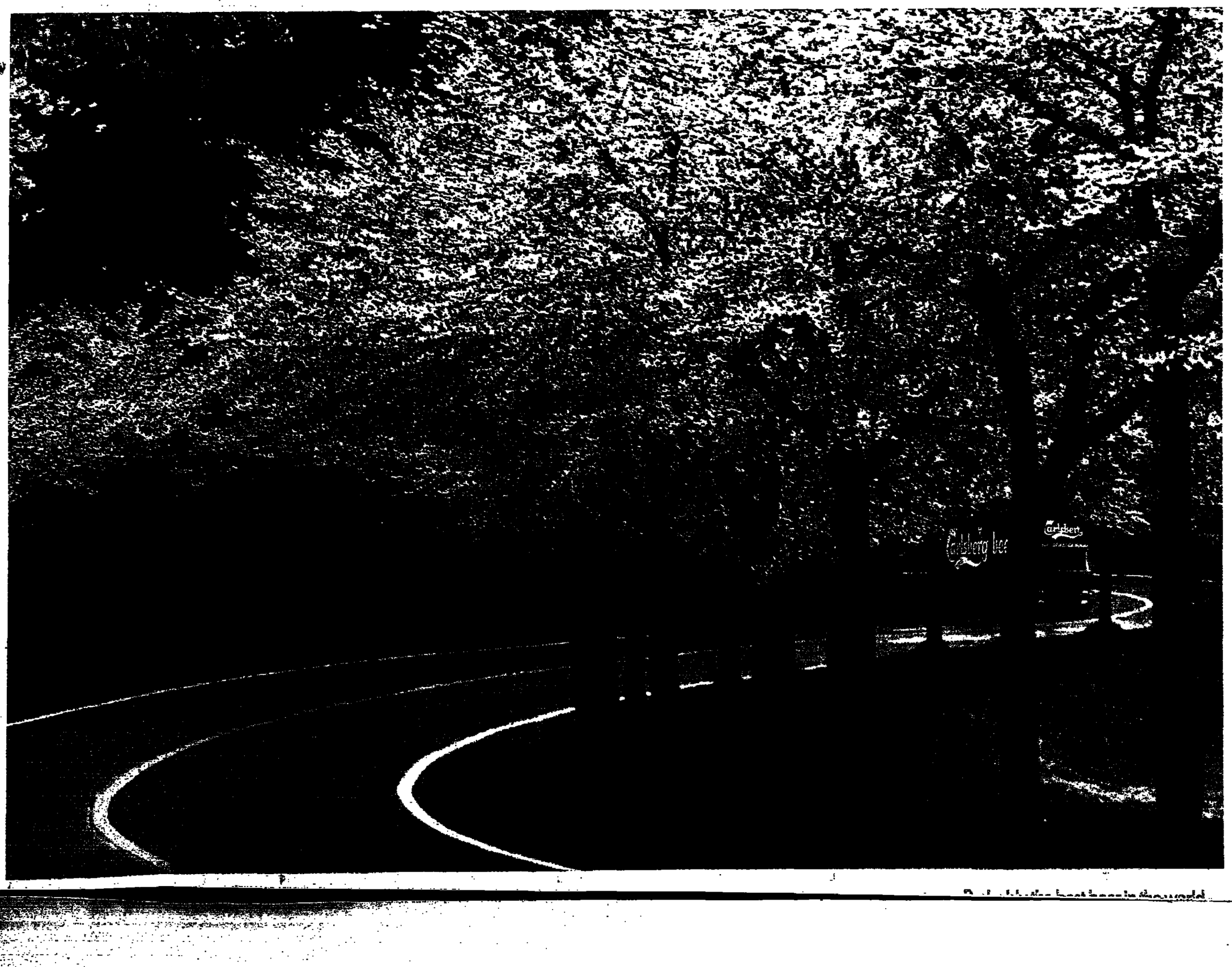
They offer the French bread of words to people starved for action. The mayor will try to show anger. His constituents don't have to try. They live in a city in which people are disposable, and not even the garbage is safe.

The New York Times.

A City Full of Hostages

MY wife took a taxi to Penn Station the other morning. The driver said he lived in Queens, on the edge of La Guardia Airport, and never went out at night. It is too dangerous with men in cars shooting at random into people on the streets. The day before, he said, at 10:30 A.M., three men with guns held up him and a passenger at Penn Station. "We are all hostages," he said. "The hostages are not in the desert. The hostages are the people living in New York."

— *Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.*



U.S. South Discovers Lure of Civil Rights

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

MONTGOMERY, Alabama — Ever since the wounds began to heal after the Civil War, the South has portrayed itself to potential visitors in mist-shrouded images of cotton barons and hoop skirts, mint juleps and white-columned antebellum mansions.

Now, tourism officials and promoters throughout the South are increasingly selling something else as well: the civil rights battles of Selma, Birmingham, Memphis and Montgomery; the black blues musicians of the Mississippi Delta; the Atlanta center honoring the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., or more obscure attractions like the frescoes at Talladega College in Alabama depicting a slave revolt on the schooner Amistad in 1839.

In a sign of racial progress in the region and the degree to which blacks are increasingly recognized as central to its economic life, states that three decades ago were bastions of segregation are building monuments to the civil rights movement and producing brochures designed for black tourists.

"Ten years ago you could not have done this; now the timing is just right," said Francis Smiley, the black heritage coordinator for the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel, whose 1983 brochure was Alabama's first statewide effort to market black history.

"It's an image builder, a recognition of the way the South has changed," he said. "And it reflects a new awareness that there's a black travel market that in the past has been totally overlooked. We're trying to say, 'Yes, we have Southern belles, but we're a lot more diverse than that.'"

That brochure was aimed at luring back for visits the blacks who had left Alabama. It was such a hit that it is now has 180,000 copies in print and has grown into a slick 30-page booklet listing 163 attractions from the Freedom Quilting Bee organized by black women in Alberta to AfricaTown U.S.A. State Park northeast of Mobile.

John Horhn, a black man who is Mississippi's director of tourism, said the black travel market is estimated at $15 billion a year. Officials in his state are working to document the state's black history much as Alabama has done.

Georgia and South Carolina already have put together listings of black historical sites, and Tennessee is planning one.

Civil rights memorials are being built and promoted in Birmingham, across the street from the 16th Street Baptist Church, where four black children were killed in a 1963 church bombing, and in Memphis, at the Lorraine Motel, where King was killed in 1968.

And some private tourism groups are seeing the same opportunities.

David A. Farrow, who runs a company that conducts walking tours of Charleston, South Carolina, said he is working to put together such a tour oriented toward black history.

"Blacks are half the history of the South," Mr. Farrow said, "and often that part has not been recognized."

The changes partly reflect the racial evolution in the South.

"Let's face it," said Lisa Shivers, director of the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel. "It's good for Alabama's image to promote its black history."

Mississippi has the sort of civil rights history and black heritage that make it singularly well equipped to tap the black travel market, said Mr. Horhn.

Thirty-six percent of Mississippi's population is black, the nation's highest, which provides a lucrative pool for intrastate travel.

Moreover, "we are part of the cradle of African-American society in this country, and so many blacks have roots in Mississippi, the potential market is there to attract those so-called expatriates," Mr. Horhn said.

The numbers, combined with the increasing popularity of black family reunions has produced a particularly lucrative market, he said.

Submarine to Try to Lift Lost Door That Led to 747 Accident in Pacific

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A tiny navy submarine is to dive nearly three miles to the floor of the Pacific Ocean next week to retrieve the cargo door that blew off a United Airlines jumbo jet last year in an accident that killed nine passengers.

While government and industry officials have tentatively identified an object found in July by deep-diving sonar as the door, they will not know for sure until the submarine reaches the site.

The officials are eager to retrieve the door and any attached fuselage parts to clear up remaining questions about why the door failed.

Mechanisms and procedures to lock the doors have since been improved, steps that safety experts claim virtually ensure that they are now safe.

But the only way to dispel lingering concerns is to examine the door that peeled away from the Boeing 747 near Hawaii as it flew at an altitude of 22,000 (6,700 meters) to 23,000 feet (7,000 meters) en route to New Zealand.

"As long as there's a possibility of getting the actual door, we have to do it, for everyone's peace of mind," one official said.

The target of the salvage mission lies 14,100 feet under water, 90 miles (145 kilometers) south southwest of Oahu, Hawaii. Hopes of verifying it as the door by using television equipment adjoining and sonar were frustrated in July when the camera eye jammed shut.

The submarine to be used is the Sea Cliff, a 31½-foot vessel with a propeller in the rear for cruising and smaller, movable propellers on each side that provide exceptional maneuverability. It can carry a crew of three, operate down to 20,000 feet and use crew-operated, electro-hydraulic arms to grasp objects outside.

The submarine will be deployed from the deck of the Laney Chouest, a 235-foot, privately owned ship that has been modified to support deep submergence vessels.

The schedule calls for the Sea Cliff to descend to the target area as early as next Monday.

The spot was marked by a signaling device tethered 50 feet above the bottom at the time of the sonar search.

Because the murk at the bottom will probably cut visibility to no more than 15 yards, the Sea Cliff will need its own sonar to maneuver to the target to try to verify that it is the door.

About a week has been allotted for the retrieval.

There are no cable connections from the surface to the Sea Cliff. "She's free-swimming, out there by herself," said Lieutenant Commander Paul Cincotta, the materiel officer of Submarine Development Group One in San Diego, the Sea Cliff's operator.

Once the crew verifies the target, it will photograph it to document its condition in case it is damaged while being lifted to the surface.

The door, whose location on the jet was forward below the passenger cabin, is 10 feet wide, 9 feet high and weighs close to 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms). The maximum lifting capability of the Sea Cliff is about 500 pounds.

When the door blew out, it ripped away a 15-foot-high section of fuselage. This section, if still attached, may provide valuable information.

The next step will call into play the artificial arms. A shackle will be rigged to the cargo door, and the end of a spool of lifting line will be attached to the shackle. Then the Sea Cliff will begin to surface, gradually unreeling the lifting line.

On the surface, divers will sever the line and attach it to a flotation device. Next, the submarine will be lifted aboard the Laney Chouest.

Peru Set to Close Down Many Offices Abroad

Reuters

LIMA — Peru will close embassies in six countries, including Kuwait, and consulates in seven others as part of President Alberto Fujimori's drive to cut costs, an official statement said.

Peru will also bring home its permanent representation at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris due to "the need to carry out austerity measures toward limiting public spending," the statement Friday said.

Mario Bastoni/Agence France-Presse

CELEBRATING IMMIGRANTS — Vice President Dan Quayle, flanked by Lee Iacocca and Johanna O'Donnell Flaherty, at the opening Monday to the public of Ellis Island, the reception center for immigrants in New York Harbor. For Mrs. Flaherty, 84, Ellis Island in 1923 was her first glimpse of the United States. Mr. Iacocca, the chairman of Chrysler Corp. and the son of immigrants, oversaw the $160 million restoration as a museum of the island's main building, through which about 17 million immigrants passed.

U.S. Budget: 40 Hours of Talks Are of Little Avail

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — White House and congressional negotiators, trying to eliminate $50 billion from the U.S. budget deficit, headed into a fourth day of talks on Monday after making little progress in nearly 40 hours of weekend meetings.

"I would say the talks are going nowhere fast," Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said Monday on television. "I'm not heartened by progress in the talks. It's disappointing."

Mr. Brady said he doubted that the negotiations would achieve agreement in time to avoid mandatory budget reductions in most U.S. programs at the start of the fiscal year Oct. 1.

"I'm optimistic that we'll get a deal at some point," he said. "I'm not optimistic that these particular talks will produce it in time."

The White House chief of staff, John Sununu, said on Air Force One while returning from the Helsinki conference that there had been not much progress since Friday, when President George Bush convened the latest session of budget negotiations.

The talks have been taking place at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, where Mr. Bush's plane landed on its return.

The negotiators, who are trying to cut the estimated $232 billion deficit, are under pressure because automatic cuts take effect next month when the fiscal year begins.

If no agreement is reached, the Gramm-Rudman deficit-cutting law automatically cuts spending by about $105 billion Oct. 15. This would pare government activities over a broad range of activities including criminal investigations, air control and medical care.

Mr. Bush has announced plans to speak to a joint session of Congress Tuesday night, primarily to report about the Helsinki meeting. Mr. Sununu said the president would also talk about the budget.

If no agreement is reached, Mr. Bush may blame the Democratic-controlled Congress for the failure.

More than 20 members of Congress attended, including the majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, who is chairman of the sessions.

Negotiators worked 12 hours Friday and Saturday and 13 hours Sunday, a congressional spokesman said.

Democrats and Republicans are separated by differences over increasing taxes.

Democrats favor a tax increase for the rich. Republicans want to cut the capital gains tax.

Democrats favor large cuts in military spending, while the Republicans lean toward cuts in welfare. *(Reuters, AP)*

Corsican Home Destroyed

Reuters

AJACCIO, Corsica — Corsican gunmen blew up a vacation home Monday at Portiglio, the third guerrilla attack in three days on holiday houses and complexes.

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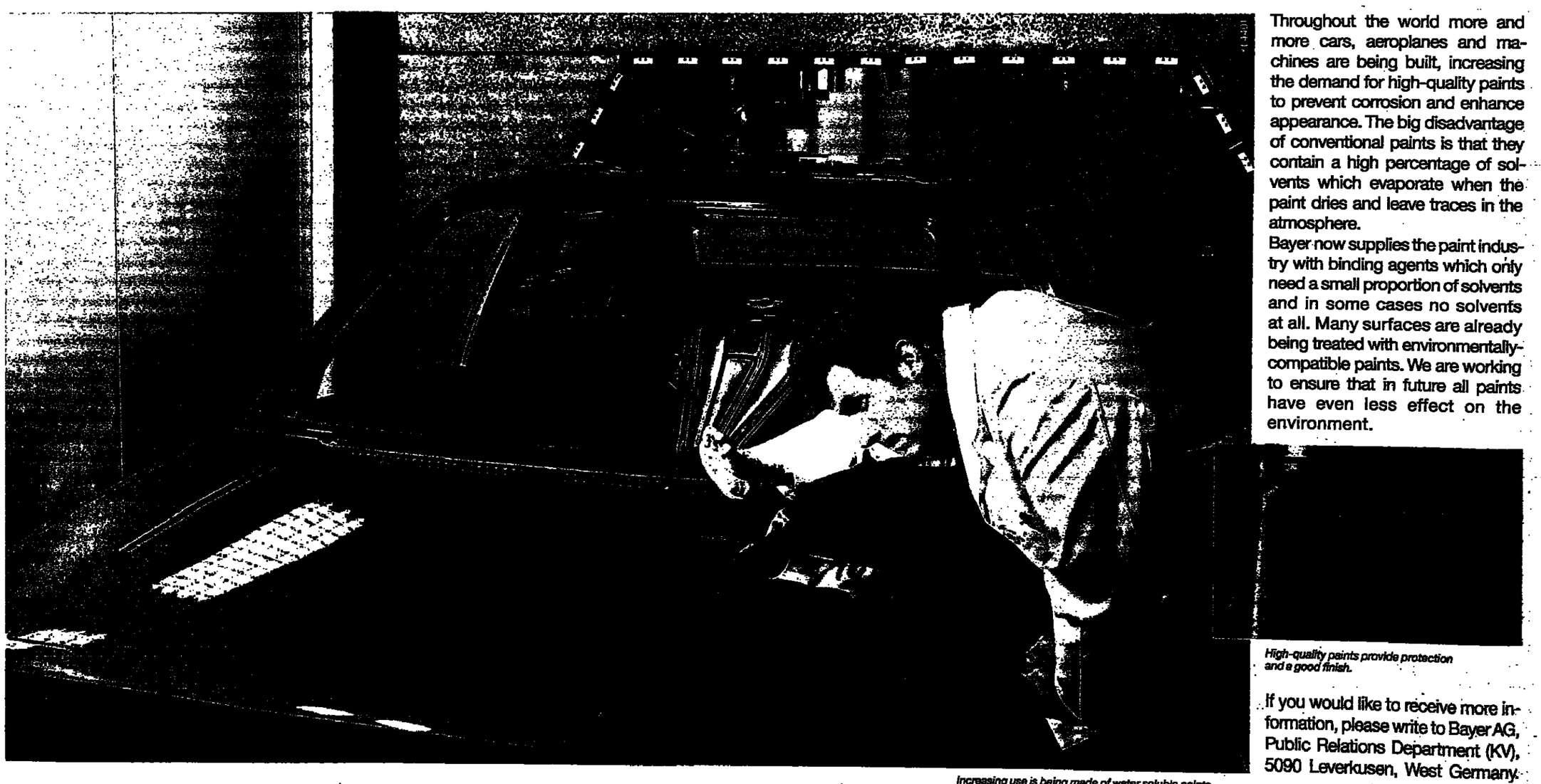

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Gorbachev Weighs Economic Options

Aide Says Radical Plan Has Support

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Kremlin advisers struggled Monday to persuade President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to agree to a fundamentally new structure for the country as a means of overhauling the disintegrating economy.

The plan, backed by Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, and a top-level task force, would transfer enormous authority from the Supreme Soviet, the national parliament, to the legislatures of the 15 republics, according to a draft obtained by The Associated Press.

Mr. Gorbachev's economic adviser, Stanislav S. Shatalin, author of the proposal, said the draft was an early version but included the basics of his plan.

The plan calls for the central government to accept two claims by the republics: control of their own natural resources, and the superiority of their laws over national ones. It is not clear, however, whether the claims extend to all issues or only economic ones.

Although billed as a plan for economic changes, it amounts to a new political structure for the country. If signed by Mr. Gorbachev and representatives of the republics, it would amount to an agreement on the principles of a new union treaty — the basic unifying document of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev's advisers were racing against a Tuesday deadline, when the Soviet government is scheduled to present the Supreme Soviet with a plan for economic change.

Mr. Shatalin said Monday that he believed Mr. Gorbachev generally supported his radical proposal.

But he said he still did not know whether his plan would be the one presented to the Supreme Soviet on Tuesday. Mr. Shatalin said he expected to meet with Mr. Gorbachev to determine the answer.

Many legislators said they feared they would be offered only the much more conservative proposal of Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov. It calls for continued central planning and strong central government, with a slow transition to a partial market economy.

Mr. Ryzhkov and his staff believe that swift transition to a market economy would be "like an overdose for an exhausted patient," Tass said.

Mr. Ryzhkov's cabinet refuses to accept "what it considers a 'rebellion' by the republics," Tass said.

Legislators said the Supreme Soviet's agenda called for the Council of Ministers to present the economic plan, implying that it might be the Ryzhkov proposal, not the Shatalin plan.

Anatoli Sobchak, mayor of Leningrad and a member of the Supreme Soviet, called Monday for a no-confidence vote in Mr. Ryzhkov for his failure to produce a viable economic program.

Last spring, Mr. Ryzhkov proposed to begin economic changes by doubling and tripling many state-controlled prices, which set off panic buying. The Supreme Soviet ordered him at that time to revise his proposal and resubmit it in September.

"We don't have the right to keep preserving the power of the government that showed its inability to lead the country out of a crisis," Mr. Sobchak told the Supreme Soviet. "Today, as the session is starting, we have no idea which program will be presented to us," Mr. Sobchak said.

There was no immediate decision on whether to take a no-confidence vote. Radicals have made such a request twice in the past year. It went to a vote once, last December, when Mr. Ryzhkov won easily.

Tass said the Supreme Soviet session that opened Monday amounted to "the end of the preparatory stage of *perestroika*, which resulted in the disintegration of the old political and economic system."

Alexander Zemlianichenko/The Associated Press

SUPREME SOVIET OPENS — Oleg S. Kalugin, left, a former KGB general who has criticized the intelligence agency, and Telman Gdlyan, a former prosecutor who has accused leaders of corruption, conferring at parliament's opening session in Moscow on Monday.

Pope Consecrates Ivory Coast Basilica

The Associated Press

YAMOUSSOUKRO, Ivory Coast — Pope John Paul II consecrated Monday an immense, multimillion-dollar basilica praised by some as a glorious gift to God and derided by others as a scandalous show of opulence.

The blessing of the Basilica of Our Lady of Peace capped the Pope's 10-day tour of four African nations.

The colossal edifice, rising out of a former cocoa plantation, bears a striking resemblance to St. Peter's in Rome with its imposing dome and long arms of marble columns surrounding a plaza. The Ivory Coast cathedral, however, is larger than St. Peter's: the cross surmounting the basilica towers 489 feet (150 meters) above the ground, while St. Peter's rises 452 feet. The Yamoussoukro structure is 625 feet long, 20 feet longer than the Roman version.

The hardwood pews were packed with 7,000 people. In the plaza outside, tens of thousands of other pilgrims followed the service on television monitors and loudspeakers.

Organizers had indicated they expected 350,000 people, but some may have been discouraged by the tight security in the city.

Authorities have been on guard against anti-government demonstrations by recently legalized opposition parties.

There were no major incidents. But the police clubbed some people in the crush of worshipers pushing out of the basilica after the Pope left, according to news photographers.

The cost of the basilica, which was completed last year, has been a source of controversy in this once-prosperous West African nation now suffering its worst economic crisis in 30 years of independence.

President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, who offered the basilica as a gift to the Vatican, says it cost $140 million, was built on his own land and was paid for entirely by his family's private funds.

But published reports have said the price tag could be as high as $300 million, and the president's opponents accused him of misappropriating state funds for the project.

At the start of the solemn consecration Mass, a senior Vatican official delivered a strong defense of the basilica.

"Africa rejoices to have such a place to worship God," said Cardinal Francis Arinze, a Nigerian who heads the Vatican office on interreligious dialogue.

"We Africans have our poor, our sick, our hungry, our homeless and our refugees," he said. "But these Africans appreciate the values of giving God our best. They realize that nothing is too expensive to offer to God."

For Police in Poland, the Fight Is Against an Image Problem

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WARSAW — A few weeks ago, the police here went to war against one of the roving gangs of pickpockets that prowl the cavernous main train station.

It was a rout. Within minutes, the officers were repulsed by thieves wielding guns armed with paralyzing gas and wooden planks ripped from the station's seats. Only 2 people in a crowd of about 20 combatants were arrested; a policeman was hospitalized after a pitched battle that began on the train platforms and continued in front of the train station.

The Polish police were once a hated and feared extension of this country's security apparatus. But these days, the combined effect of low starting salaries, retirements, and the dismissal of thousands of former Communists has left the local police demoralized and understaffed.

Across the country, the police forces are looking for a few good men, and so far, they haven't found many.

"It's not so simple to get people to work for us," said Jan Tarasiewicz, a Warsaw police spokesman. "We know that the salaries are not competitive — it's $110 to $120 a month. Would anyone in the United States want to put his life in danger for that kind of money?"

Mr. Tarasiewicz said there were 9,500 policemen in Warsaw, about 4,000 below what is considered a full complement.

Police officers say the problems of recruitment stem from more than just the low salary. Under the Communists, the police were frequently used for political purposes, including beating street demonstrators. In retaliation, popular culture made the police the butt of dozens of subversive jokes that depicted them as stupid and corrupt.

This summer, in an effort to improve the image of the police, the government changed the name of the police from *milicja*, or militia, to *policja*. Shortly afterward, the Warsaw police opened a recruitment office for two weeks on a downtown thoroughfare.

With jobs scarce in Poland, more than 2,000 people applied, but only about 150 met the age, education, and health requirements, and the recruiters said they encountered a lot of skepticism.

"It's going to take years to rebuild the authority of the police," said Anna Napieraj-Zolunek of the Warsaw police. "The criminals are brave right now because they're not afraid of the police. The usual behavior of hooligans when they are caught is to yell, 'I'm being beaten by the police.' People come to his side immediately."

The recruitment center was reopened this month with an added inducement: Young people facing military service can volunteer instead for jobs with the police.

Government statistics suggest that the shortage of police officers is having an effect.

In the first six months of this year, crime was up 69 percent, with theft the most frequently reported offense. From January to July, this nation of 38 million people had 236 murders, up 12 percent from the same period last year.

For many years, crime in Poland was as much a political issue as a law enforcement problem. One oft-repeated criticism of the West, as churned out by the propaganda machine, was that the rapacious capitalist system forced millions to become criminals.

Crime was rare in this workers' paradise, it was argued, because everyone's material needs were taken care of by the state. On those rare occasions when someone did lose their head and break the law, they were inevitably rounded up by a police force that was said to combine the brains of Sherlock Holmes with the brawn of Dirty Harry.

Consider the crime statistics for 1989, the last year of Communist rule. According to the Warsaw newspaper Gazeta Wyborcza, the police said that 100 percent of reported crimes were solved nationwide.

People who lived here always knew that this was nonsense, and these days police veterans acknowledge the obvious: For years, they routinely ignored many crimes because they were ordered to concentrate on political investigations, like the surveillance of Solidarity members or the clandestine press.

"For them, it was more important to catch a few leaflets than protect the citizen in the street," said Mr. Tarasiewicz.

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Fund	Cur.	Price
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	367.44
(d) ItalValor	Lit	425,492.00
(d) Japan Portfolio	Y	30,223.00
(d) SBC DM Short A/B	DM	[illegible]
(d) SBC Ecu MMF	ECU	2,762.88
(d) SBC Euro Stock	ECU	148.00
(d) SBC £ MMF	£	2,069.31
(d) SBC Yen MMF	Y	508,112.00
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	6,197.46
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1,006.00
(d) SBC Sfr Bond A	SF	995.47
(d) SBC Sfr Bond B	SF	1,035.70
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	104.24
(d) Sw. Foreign Bond Selec.	SF	99.51
(d) Swissvalor	SF	336.25
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	71.25
(d) UniversalFund	SF	97.46
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	10,930.00
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS		
GROWTH PORTFOLIO		
(d) Class A-1	$	3.62
(d) Class A-2	$	2.70
(d) Class A-3	$	3.56
(d) Class B-1	$	9.31
(d) Class B-2	$	9.61
INCOME PORTFOLIO		
(d) Class A	$	10.67
(d) Class B	$	10.86
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(m) Dual Fut. Fd., cl. D Units	$	102.07
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd. Ltd.	$	115.10
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(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	1.56
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	$	8.77
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA	DM	25.80
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A.	DM	11.13
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	3.7
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	9.34
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.20
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	29.98
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	23.09
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd.	$	26.26
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	30.01
(d) Ther.Lift. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	23.11
(d) Ther.Golden Opport.Fd	$	5.26
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund	$	9.51
(d) The Global Access Fund	$	9.4
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND		
(d) Thailand	$	10.10
(d) Malaysia	$	7.54
(d) Indonesia	$	9.58
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.		
(m) T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd.	$	10.80
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(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	42.53
(d) Eurobond	$	29.85
(d) Mortgage	C$	14.47
(d) Overseas	$	25.31
(d) Tiger	$	40.81
(d) High Yield Bond	£	63.4
(d) Managed	£	79.5
(d) Far Eastern	£	423.3
(d) Sfr	£	508.4
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar	$	1.495
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg	£	121.0
(d) 1992	£	247.4
(d) Wall Street	£	284.4
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	94.30
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	716.55
(d) M-FUND	SF	975.15
(d) E-FUND	SF	511.87
(d) J-FUND	SF	338.28
(d) M-Distribution	SF	91.96
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	9.20
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Amca American Shrs	SF	34.00
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	55.75
(d) Brit-Invest Shares	SF	95.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds	DM	189.10
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds	$	105.90
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	168.50
(d) Eurit	SF	308.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	187.00
(d) Francit Shares	SF	187.50
(d) Germac Shares	SF	222.00
(d) Globinvest Shares	SF	91.50
(d) Gold Invest Shares	SF	209.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh.	SF	215.00
(d) Itac Shares	SF	196.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh.	SF	1,045.50
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	230.00
(d) Skandinavien-Invest	SF	245.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	1,068.72
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	78,910.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	33.40
(d) Unifonds	DM	35.40
(d) Unirak	DM	75.35
(d) Unizins	DM	107.55
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(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.11
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	10.68
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.33
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	8.75
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	5.83

Other Funds

Fund	Cur.	Price
(w) Actigrowth	$	515.66
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	1,887.58
(w) Actifutures Ltd	$	1,266.46
(w) Actigestion	FF	1,265.21
(w) Activest Intl	$	22.71
(d) Amvabel	FL	61.40
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	272.49
(b) Arlane	$	3,962.86
(d) Asia Oceania Fund	$	8.94
(m) Associated Investors Inc.	$	780.80
(m) Atlantic Fund	$	85.02
(d) Attica Fund	SF	81.80
(w) Australia Fund	$	17.16
(w) BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd	ECU	5,248.69
(w) BEM International	$	5.07
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund	$	11.36
(w) Bever Beleggingen	$	25.56
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	100.75
(d) Bristol	$	940.80
(m) Cal Futures 1990 Fd. Ltd	$	26.34
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund	$	9.98
(w) CMI Investment Fund	$	1,361.00
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	10008.08
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	118.93
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	24.47
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	101.63
(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA	$	3.81
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	16.01
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	53.86
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	229.35
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	7,788.00
(w) D.G.C	$	202.96
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	982.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1,144.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	24.24
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	16.74
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	60.00
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	18.28
(w) Dumelux Amerique	$	990.98
(w) Dumelux Asie Pacifique	$	999.99
(w) Dumelux Bonds Plus	$	1111.45
(w) Dumelux Europe	ECU	1004.10
(w) Dumelux France	FF	6024.47
(w) Dumelux Geselux	$	997.98
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	728.91
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(A)	DM	87.30
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(B)	DM	87.30
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(A)	FF	770.31
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(B)	FF	770.31
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (A)	£	87.23
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (B)	£	87.23
(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(A)	BF	8,409.00
(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(B)	BF	8,409.00
(d) Eurocurrency (DOM)	ECU	1.24
(w) Eurfi Sicav	ECU	1,166.19
(d) Expl. Sic Inv M Sth Eur Fd	$	10.96
(d) EURASUD	FF	1,004.60
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	74.40
(d) Europe 1992	$	10.46
(m) Fatum Fund	$	896.44
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	133.15
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd.	$	55.95
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	25,855.56
(d) First Frontier Funds	$	86.84
(m) F.L. Fund II	FF	14.11
(m) Frontiere	$	82.45
(d) FL Trust Switzerland	SF	87.06
(w) Fondelex Issue Pr.	SF	151.18
(d) Force Cash Fr1 Sicav	FF	15,210.18
(d) Force Cash AM Sicav	DM	5,058.43
(d) Force Cash US $ Sicav	$	3,029.11
(d) Force Cash Ecu Sicav	ECU	2,538.48
(d) Forestland Limited	$	9.47
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	67.87
(d) Frankl-Trust Eff. Fd	DM	59.01
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	40.01
(m) Gemini Progressive Fd Ltd	$	1,403.33
(w) Geneve V INV. BOND F.	$	22.20
(m) German Sel. Associates	DM	2,051.11
(d) Green Line France	FF	633.46
(d) Guardian	$	940.00
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	385.81
(w) Hestia Funds	$	139.49
(m) Horizon Fund	$	1,486.15
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	160.92
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	Y	34,194.00
(r) ILA-IGB	$	7.27
(r) ILA-IGS	$	8.98
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	14.97
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.25
(m) Intercan	$	9.88
(m) Interfonds Fund Ltd.	$	48.22
(d) Intermarket SA	$	35.80
(m) Intermarket Fund	$	430.07
(m) Intl Mexico Inv. Corp.	$	90.62
(m) Intl Lig. I Inv. Corp.	$	305.83
(m) Intl Bonds Inv. Corp.	$	124.27
(m) Intl Lig. II Inv. Corp.	SF	101.95
(m) Intl Spec. II Inv. Co.	SF	69.91
(m) Intl Shares Inv. Corp.	$	157.72
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	29.18
(d) Intersec SA	$	3,819.66
(d) Investa DWS	DM	71.09
(d) Investmentor Fund	$	102.16
(w) Japan Selection Assets	Y	10,772.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	221.96
(w) Japan Res.Growth F.	Y	30,052.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	237.86
(d) JJ Placement	FF	11,985.73
(d) Kenmar L/C	$	11.43
(d) Kenmar Guarantee	$	11.55
(d) Kenmar Intl - B	$	11,192.00
(m) Key Hedge Fund Inc	$	108.06
(m) Kleinwort Benc. Jap. Fd.	$	216.07
(d) KML-II H.Yield 05/09/90	$	624.23
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	30.79
(d) LACO International	$	6.61
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises	FF	965.17
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund	$	119.93
(d) Lieuboer	$	1,912.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	88.07
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II.	$	8.61
(m) Luxfund	$	113.11
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	138.40
(m) Maritime Fund Intal Ltd	$	1,080.70
(m) MBE Japan Fund	LF	1,924.00
(m) MCM Int. Limited	$	149.32
(m) Meore Global Invts. Ltd.	$	1,536.43
(m) ML Morgens Ly H.Y.Inv.NV	$	9.85
(m) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	42.02
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.19
(m) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	190.74
(d) NMT Global Bond	SF	109.42
(m) NMT Nordic Portfolio S/c	$	116.35
(d) Nik Inc & Growth Fund	$	16.37
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	13.34
(d) Nordvest	LF	11,645.80
(m) Nova Plus Fund I Ltd.	$	1020.80
(d) Novopar	ECU	2,785.69
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	280.61
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	136.79
(w) Optimum Fund	$	1,201.99
(d) Overlook Performance	$	1,324.04
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	7.75
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	446.27
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	166.56
(m) Paragon Fund Limited	$	9.94
(m) Plurivest International	FF	101.97
(w) Presp. LH.Inc.P.F 06/07/90	$	5.65
(w) Pugel-Mohe Barclays Pac.	$	175.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	14,888.76
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dollinc.fd	$	9.74
(d) SAGA Amerique	FF	731.91
(d) SAGA Court Terme	FF	1,162.52
(d) SAGA France Sicav	FF	437.27
(d) SAGA Long T.Capital	FF	1,804.20
(d) SAGA Opportunites	FF	723.56
(d) SAGA Premiere	FF	1,125.57
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	251.00
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.22
(d) Saratreek Holding n.v.++	$	26.70
(d) Saturn Fund	$	1,010.16
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.17
(m) Scimitar Guar.Cur.Fd.	$	10.00
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	21.09
(m) Silverman World Shares Ltd.	$	1,159.00
(w) SP International S.A.	$	5,514.65
(w) SLH Guar. F.F.I.	$	1,019.68
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.92
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	50.40
(w) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	9.94
(d) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.13
(m) THC(O.T.C)Jap.Id Sicav	$	16.43
(d) Transpacific Fund	Y	25,944.00
(d) Triton Offshore Class A	$	798.52
(d) Triton Offshore Class B	$	743.41
(d) Tudor B.V.I Futures.LTD	$	6,127.15
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	218.40
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLA	$	3,227.87
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLB	$	1,577.86
(w) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1332.93
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	71.98
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	59.27
(d) Uni Bond Fund	ECU	1,567.85
(d) Uni Capital Fund	$	1,557.57
(m) Unitrad FF	FF	14,745.95
(m) Unitrad SF	SF	1,064.00
(m) Unitrad $US	$	1,049.06
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	133.28
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	14.45
(m) Victor Futures Fund	$	218.00
(d) Victoria Holdings Limited	$	100.08
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	14.93
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	12.02
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	36.25
(w) Worldwide Special	$	828.39
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$ S/S	9,992.00

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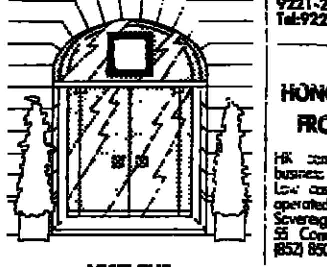

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Water Crisis Growing in Third World

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Experts from 115 nations met here Monday to confront an impending crisis of almost unimaginable magnitude: The supply of safe water, the key to life, health and human development, is losing the race with population growth and urbanization in the world's poorest nations.

"Some 80 countries, supporting 40 percent of the world's population, already suffer from serious water shortage," says the working paper of the conference, the Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s.

"Water scarcity is accelerating," the paper adds, saying that in 1975, 19 developing countries were already without adequate renewable water sources for domestic and irrigation uses, calculated on a per capita basis.

By 2000, another 10 countries will have been added to the list. By 2025, the number of severely water-scarce nations will reach 37, by optimistic projections.

Continuing environmental degradation and pollution could compound health problems. Water-borne diseases are a major threat to life, especially of children, in many poor lands. These diseases include cholera, gastroenteritis, malaria and other infections carried by insects or other organisms that breed in stagnant ponds.

In 1990, according to the World Health Organization, 1.2 billion people in the Third World — 243 million in urban areas and 989 million in rural areas — are still without safe water. This does not include millions more who receive water only sporadically or for only a few hours a day, among them residents of middle class neighborhoods of New Delhi and other Third World capitals.

More than 1.7 billion people in the developing world have no sanitation facilities — 1.3 million of them in rural areas, mostly in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Projections for the next decade are gloomy. "By the year 2000 there could well be a total of three quarters of a billion people without an adequate water supply and more than double that without sanitation, principally in Africa and Asia," the report says.

JAPAN: *'Other' Nation, Poor and Rural, Poses Critical Economic Barrier*

(Continued from Page 1)

No. 1 problem: the international trade friction we generate is," Mr. Iwakuni said. "But unless we solve the internal imbalances, we can't solve the external ones."

In travels through a number of Japan's 47 prefectures this summer, what emerged was a picture of two nations existing side by side. One is composed of two cities, Tokyo and Osaka, a few surrounding prefectures and satellites such as Yokohama and Nagoya.

It is small in size but economically powerful. Its gross national product is more than $1.5 trillion — almost 60 percent of Japan's total and larger than the output of *goods and services in Britain*, Italy or Spain. This Japan is familiar to outsiders. It educates a nation's people, hosts its banks, corporations and government, designs and builds its manufactured products, exports prodigiously and makes large financial and industrial investments abroad.

It is also massively overcrowded and so close to the limits of its consumption that it can scarcely manage its refuse, to say nothing of imports or its own output. In the construction of a road or an airport, purchasing the land underneath it accounts for more than 99 percent of the total cost.

The other Japan, which houses about 53 percent of the nation's 123 million people, is a clean, verdant but economically stagnant land of rice farmers and craftsmen. It has few universities, few jobs, few industries and little investment; in many prefectures, there are fewer people now than in 1950.

This Japan is in direct competition with South Korea, Thailand and Indonesia for the capital outlays of Japan's corporate giants, and most of the time it loses because its currency is too strong. It, too, is at the limit of its consumption, because incomes are depressed and many services in decline.

In effect, economists who have studied the problem say, most of Japan is a new industrial country, or NIC. And until the rest of the world adjusts its vision, it will be mistaken if it expects much more of this nation by way of increased consumption than is expected proportionately of South Korea, Taiwan or Singapore.

"Centralization in Japan has reached a point where it, the nation, cannot proceed any further," said Mr. Morihiko Hiramatsu, the governor of Oita prefecture in southern Japan. "We can't do any more with our economy under present circumstances."

How Japan reached this critical point in its economic development is a question that goes back to the Meiji era (1868-1912), when it first opened its doors after two and a half centuries of near-total isolation.

Stunned by the nation's backwardness in comparison with the industrializing West, Meiji administrators made speed and efficiency the unchallenged priorities of an economic strategy that had a sense of urgency at its core. Steady growth and the balanced distribution of productive assets were never considerations.

That pattern has been repeated twice in this century, once in the 1930s, when war production was escalated dramatically, and again in the 1950s, when economic power replaced political supremacy in the Pacific as the goal to which the nation dedicated itself.

All three of these goals — catch-up industrialization, the development of a war economy and the resurrection of an obliterated nation — were achieved with unusual swiftness. Tokyo, Osaka and a few other coastal cities were best placed to import needed resources and export finished products; like magnets, they drew Japan's population into the industrial economy.

But remaining on that course too long has brought Japan to an impasse that is little publicized outside its borders. Now Japan faces a problem one official termed one of "internal boat people," referring to the emptying of the countryside and the clogging of cities.

"The Meiji system was probably the right one for bringing Japan into the modern world," said Mr. Iwakuni. "The question is, do we still need it after 125 years?"

Shimane prefecture, in which Izumo is located, provides some easy answers. Its population is now 785,000, compared with 912,000 four decades ago. Roughly 80 percent of the students who seek higher education leave the prefecture, officials estimate. Along with such Tokyo-based industries as life insurance, that represents a financial drain of trillions of yen annually from the prefecture.

What comes back is not industry and not people, but subsidies from the national government. Tokyo returns to Shimane 3.7 times what the prefecture contributes to national tax revenues, making its dependence on such subsidies the highest in Japan.

A few kilometers from here, rail stations are shut down and entire streets have few shops that are not boarded up. On the outskirts of Izumo, amid kilometers of green rice paddies, a Fujitsu Ltd. production plant stands half-built, with no plans for its completion.

But Izumo, if anything, is a modest exception to the rule in rural Japan. With a population of 83,000, it is the only city in Shimane that has grown over the past 20 years.

Its farmers are struggling to switch from rice cultivation to more profitable crops — fruit trees, vegetables, grapes to feed a newly opened winery — and it opened a medical college some years ago that has helped stem the tide.

An industrial park that opened in the early 1970s is now growing after a bad start due to the oil crises of that era. To this Mr. Iwakuni is adding a women's college and a sports stadium, which he views as basic building blocks in a social and economic project he reckons will take 30 to 40 years to complete.

Even Mr. Iwakuni recognizes, however, that he cannot fully correct what is finally a national problem, not a local one. At bottom, Japan's internal imbalances reflect many centuries of overcentralized government; even today Tokyo retains direct control over some 70 percent of prefectural and municipal budgetary expenditures, one of many structural difficulties impeding progress on this issue.

At the moment, Tokyo faces a potentially important turning point in its control of Japan's economic life. How it allocates public works spending called for in the U.S.-Japan impediments pact will signal its intention to make the fundamental shift in economic strategy that officials such as Mr. Iwakuni believe necessary.

Japan is committed to spending 4 trillion yen ($25 billion) over the next decade on improved transportation, communications and other basic facilities. Each year's outlays are to be determined as an item in the nation's annual budget.

Tokyo does not appear to have made any basic decision yet as to how it will allocate what it must spend under the Structural Impediments Initiative.

Many of the nation's more forward-looking prefectural governors and mayors are now lobbying on an almost weekly basis for an increase in rural Japan's portion of government funds. In the view of most such officials, they can expect a partial victory at best.

In Tokyo, there is no sign of a change in strategy. Many officials, indeed, display nervousness when asked whether the government intends to take into account the problems that economists expect to diminish the impact of the impediments initiative.

Next: A rural renaissance?

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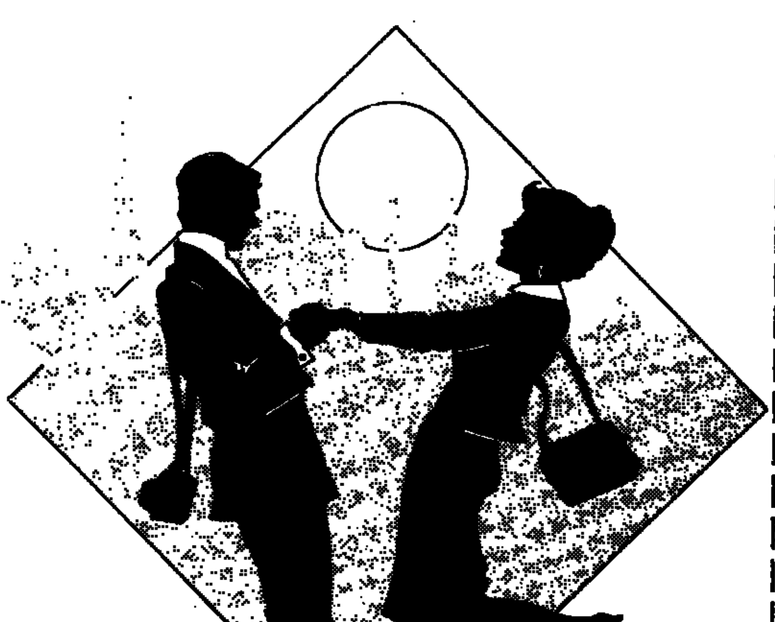

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Sensual, Fantastical And Now Historical

Gigli Enters Bath Costume Museum

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

BATH, England — There are two reasons for coming to this perfectly proportioned 18th-century city, with its Roman baths and Georgian terraces.

The first is to see a thespian Joan Collins playing Noël Coward's "Private Lives" at the local theater. The second is to celebrate with the Italian designer Romeo Gigli, who is showing the Bath Museum's Dress of the Year — a midnight-blue velvet pantsuit, its blouse a streaky sunset of stripes and its gilt-embroidered cummerbund as though tipped by the rays of the sun.

Joan Collins is the antithesis of the Gigli woman. While she trades in upfront glamour, his models walk with demure steps and downcast eyes. Gigli's silhouette *is slim as the stem of a flower with narrow pants* and necklines lapped like petals or cut into fronds. Rich embellishments of Eastern embroidery and a spectrum of dark, glowing colors could costume the virginal heroine of a fairy tale.

"But my fashion point of view is not virginal," insists Gigli. "My women are really sensual and that is very important. When I am designing, I do a basic sketch of a naked figure, and on that every small piece I design — lace on the bodice or a little *bustier* — looks really erotic."

Rich embellishments could costume the virginal heroine of a fairy tale.

The Museum of Costume at the Assembly Rooms, with its collection of clothes in appropriate period settings, is currently undergoing renovation to reopen in 1991. From its beginnings in 1963, it established the Dress of the Year, inviting a designer to donate an outfit as a way of collecting contemporary fashion. The award, with surprising accuracy, reflects fashion history, from the mini shift dress by Mary Quant in 1963, through Yves Saint Laurent tailoring (1973), ethnic designs by Kenzo Takada (1976), Calvin Klein's clean-cut sportswear (1980) or Jean-Paul Gaultier's radical chic (1988).

"Looking back with hindsight, they seemed to be the right choices of the moment," says Penelope Byrde, the keeper of costumes for the Bath Museum Service, who has seen an apparently bizarre outfit vindicated by time. "I am delighted with the choice of Gigli because he is moving fashion away from the tailored look."

Gigli, 40 this year, came quietly to fame by showing soft lines in Milan when all around him was bright, beautiful and as hard-edged as a "Dynasty" shoulder pad. The son of a wealthy, aristocratic Italian family, he drew on a rich culture imbibed from the 20,000 antiquarian books in his bibliophile father's library, and from his years spent as a "gentleman traveler" through his 20s. The ethnic and the baroque characterize his designs, in which Byzantine embroideries and woven Indian cloth enrich very few simple shapes: pantsuits with narrow trousers and long jackets buttoned high on the breastbone; big shawl-collared coats, with a waterfall of embroidery or crochet down the front.

"It is part of my personality to make women feminine, fragile and soft," he said. "Even if modern women are working and living like men, I like to recognize the woman in her in a classic way."

He has been much criticized for showing skirts, banded below the knee, that hobble women. Tubular jersey, balloons of tulle or Nereid frouds of fabric, have not been his best-sellers.

"For me a skirt is just something to have fun with," he said. "They are like a joke to me, and when I decide to do skirts, I do them like a dream. Modern women wear pants." Another of his fantasies was to send dresses down the runway tinkling with Venetian glass beads.

What the fashion world admires in Gigli is his strong, absolute and unwavering vision, which reached its apogee when he moved his show to Paris in March 1989. It applies also to the way he sells the clothes. At his headquarters in Milan, far away from the glitzy boutique block, or at the magnificent glass-roofed space he created in Paris in the Marais, there is a luminous sense of space and light, counterpointed *with richly intricate Oriental rugs.*

"The light of the sun is important to me," he said. "My colors are full of sun, but with a filter."

In the Paris store, clothes float from suspended rails or are pinned as still lifes on the wall. Carla Sozzani, a woman cast in a Pre-Raphaelite mold who is Gigli's right hand and muse, has made an art gallery (currently showing Louise Dahl-Wolfe) in the Milan space.

This is Romeo Gigli's year. In November he opens a New York town-house store at Madison and Park avennes, decorated with Venetian glass chandeliers. Capitalized by Takashimaya of Japan on a 50-50 basis, he also plans further stores in London and Los Angeles. He will open a second store in Milan this fall. A men's collection is produced in Italy by Zegna and distributed internationally. The Gigli fragrance, now *available in* Italy, will be launched in New York.

The Bath Museum accolade is a tribute not just to Gigli, but to one of fashion's international star-spotters, Joan Burstein, of London's Browns boutique, who nominated the designer. His sweaters first caught her attention 10 years ago in a Milan back-street studio.

"I knew there was something there, it was one of those fashion frissons," said Burstein, citing earlier moments of emotion for Sonia Rykiel — "at those collections when everyone used to cry" — for Comme des Garçons, Giorgio Armani and recently for Christian Lacroix.

"It's a feeling I have within me," she says of her ability to pluck an unripe talent.

Browns, taken over by Sidney and Joan Burstein in 1970, has been responsible for introducing many of those designers to London. Although the big names may subsequently be wooed and won away by big stores, no one in London has ever matched Joan Burstein's eye — or her ability to make it commercial, although she claims that "you always lose on the first season and often for quite a few years." She runs boutiques for Gianfranco Ferré and Comme des Garçons in London, with Donna Karan in store at Browns.

She has followed Gigli since he moved from knitwear to soft tailoring — when an early coat caught the attention of Diana, Princess of Wales — through to the current passion for rich fabrics and embellishment. Burstein, a youthful 63, wore to Bath a Gigli outfit of rust, rounded cardigan and saffron pants. She chose the pantsuit for the museum for its "modern silhouette."

Gigli's kinder, gentler attitude has been a powerful antidote to power dressing. He has given to the fashion world soft knits, iridescent fabrics, spicy colors, narrow pants. Yet his clothes remain quirky, arty, worn by those working in the creative professions who appreciate his deep inspiration. He is a good choice to represent 1990 at Bath. But history may prove *him to* be one of fashion's rich and rare "alternative" designers in the spirit of Mario Fortuny, rather than a forward force for the new millennium.

Clockwise from top left: Gigli's Dress of the Year, a midnight-blue velvet pantsuit with gilt-embroidered cummerbund; embroidered coat with shawl collar; Joan Burstein, who nominated the designer; copper, sequined mermaid dress, and the designer, Romeo Gigli.

Photographs by Tony McGee (Burstein) and Christopher M...

Céline's Sporty Head Start

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Breezy separates blowing down the runway marked the beginning of the fashion *rentrée* and the start of next season's showings. Céline, the fashion and accessories company under the stylish umbrella of Financière Agache, gave a taste of spring and summer well ahead of the other big name designers — Dior, Givenchy and Lacroix — in the same luxury group. They will show with the rest of French designer ready-to-wear in October.

Céline has been going upmarket under Nan Legeai, but it has retained a sporty, tailored look that is quintessentially French. Chanel first invented the matelot look, but Céline freshened up the familiar theme with sporty parkas and sailor-striped leggings, *as well as the* more predictable rope motifs and French berets.

The show was about fashion renewal rather than revelation, but that is how most women view their own wardrobes. Flared shorts and flirty spotted skirts in georgette livened up a gilt-buttoned tailored jacket. A chain belt slung round the hips of a stretch dress in Bedouin stripes was a palatable mix of the ethnic and the 1960s.

Céline's matelot look.

The real strength of any French collection is in the cut. The tailored pearl gray coat dress, with a fashionable sarong-drape skirt, is office wear with a twist of style. Only the evening clothes looked too regular.

But there is big money in regular clothes and Legeai can be proud of her efforts, with the support of Bernard Arnault, to revitalize the Céline name. Turnover for 1989 was up 90 percent on the previous year to 512 million francs ($100 million). By renegotiating licenses and taking direct control of key boutiques, Céline is now getting a coherent image that will help the stores in the luxury market.

Accessories are crucial to the status sale. Celine showed sporty bags *on the naval theme with an anchor* and ring motif, including the high fashion duffel bag and numerous shoppers. Jewelry was mostly gilt-ridden.

— SUZY MENKES

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Designs Drawn From Life

New York Times Service

Most textile designers go to libraries and museums to find inspiration for their designs. Leslie Merritt draws only from life. "The flowers are alive because I sit with 10,000 mosquitoes in a rain forest," said Merritt, 38.

For her designs for Grey Watkins, a New York City textile company, Merritt (whose real name is Susan Webb) spends several weeks a year studying plants in natural habitats or in botanical gardens. She spent part of this summer and last in Hawaii, drawing orchids on Oahu, for a design to be introduced in 1992. The hand engraving for printing the fabric will employ 52 color plates and take nine months.

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49 Aardwolf look-alike
51 ——-do-well
52 Ingrid, in "Casablanca"
53 Unless, in law
54 Miró contemporary
55 Examine quickly
59 Obscured

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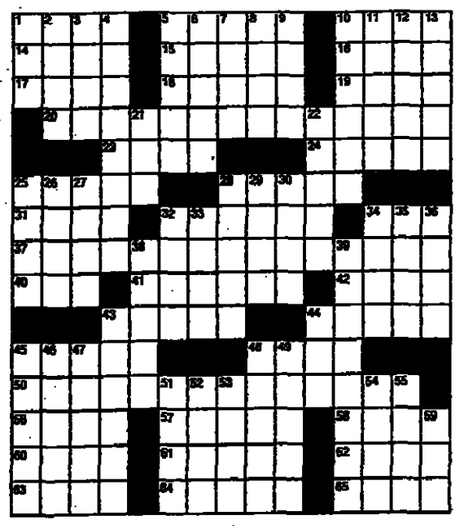

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

There's Little Good News For Investors in Manila

By Steve Glain
International Herald Tribune

MILITARY STRATEGISTS loyal to the Philippine government are not the only people taking defensive positions in Manila these days. Equity investors have dug in against an assault on share prices in response to the Gulf stand-off and the country's internal dilemmas, analysts and stockbrokers in Manila said.

Since Iraq annexed Kuwait at gunpoint in early August, the Manila Composite Index has fallen 25 percent, and stockbrokers and analysts said they expect declines by as much as 10 percent more before investors start combing the market for bargains.

"The expectation is that this is an international crisis that is going to hit the country worse than any other country in Asia," said Luis J. L. Virata, managing director of Exchange Capital Corp., an affiliate of Jardine Fleming Ltd.

'People are just taking a wait-and-see attitude.'

On Monday, the composite index closed at 701.68 points, down 10.99 points.

With the world's stock markets held hostage by events in the Gulf, analysts are reluctant to make projections based on technical factors. But several analysts said they generally expect the composite index to find support at between 640 and 680.

Even before the Gulf confrontation, the Philippine economy was showing signs of a slowdown. Last week, the government announced that inflation-adjusted gross national product grew at a disappointing rate of 3.4 percent in the first six months of the year, down from 5.8 percent during the same period last year.

Share prices in the Philippines were already straining under the weight of slower growth, a decline in agricultural output after an earthquake last month in northern Luzon, a crisis of confidence in the government of President Corazon C. Aquino and a continuing communist insurgency. The threat of a seventh coup attempt to dislodge Mrs. Aquino from power provides a constant overhang to the market.

FROM ITS 1990 PEAK of 1,406 set last May until Aug. 2 — the day Iraq invaded Kuwait — the composite index had shed 33 percent of its value. Few stockbrokers expect sentiment to improve this year.

The prospect of an oil crunch has forced economists to revise their already grim projections downward. Petroleum and other crude-oil related goods account for about 25 percent of the Philippines' total imports, and rising fuel prices will sharply increase operating costs and stoke inflation. In July, the consumer price index rose by 12.6 percent compared with 12.2 percent in June, largely because of food shortages caused by two major typhoons.

Should the Gulf crisis slide into stalemate and oil prices hold at $25 a barrel or more, the government may be forced to discontinue its oil price stabilization fund, analysts said. The fund, through which the government subsidizes the country's three major oil companies, is considered a significant bulwark against high transportation and industrial costs.

An oil crunch now would hit the Philippines harder than did the 1973 energy crisis, when the government borrowed money to cover rising oil costs, according to analysts. With the Philippine's foreign debt at $26 billion, the sources for credit are far less abundant.

"This time, it's a far more magnified concern," said Iggy Kilayko, chief country representative for Baring Securities (Philippines), Inc. "We're like a company that's been highly leveraged."

The Philippines may find it increasingly difficult to line up creditors after the government last week shelved a credit review being conducted by the International Monetary Fund, according to local press reports.

"The implication is that the government knows it can't meet

See MANILA, Page 17

Japan Warns It May Raise Rates Again

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan will raise its key interest rate again if that is what it takes to fend off inflation, the nation's top banker said Monday.

In a detailed defense of the Aug. 30 increase in Japan's key interest rate, Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said that despite the risk of triggering a worldwide round of interest rate rises, Japan's monetary action was advantageous for the international community.

"If Japan did not take action now to combat inflation, it would lead to the need for large, sudden interest rate hikes later on," Mr. Mieno argued. "Early, preventive action is necessary."

Such action will not damage the Japanese economy, he predicted. Rather, it will ease Japan's labor shortage and bring the nation's rate of growth down to "cruising speed," he said.

Mr. Mieno, speaking at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan, also said he strongly hoped for stability in the dollar-yen relationship. He pointed to the range of 140-145 yen in which the U.S. dollar traded for most of last year as an example of stability, without explicitly endorsing it. The dollar closed in Tokyo below 140 yen on Monday for the first time in 11 months.

U.S. Recession Fears Ease

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many economists and credit market analysts say the U.S. recession they assumed was just around the corner when Iraq invaded Kuwait is still just around the corner, more than a month later.

Some analysts even suggest that with a little luck — no additional disruption in oil production and no extended war in the Middle East — a prolonged economic downturn might be avoided altogether.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Aside from private surveys of consumer confidence, which plummeted last month, early but important evidence suggests that, while the economy is weak, it has not yet been made dire by the Gulf crisis.

To support that view, analysts cite auto sales, which during August remained more or less in line with the levels recorded during the first seven months of 1990, as well as reports from the nation's big retailers that sales remained steady despite the sharply lower confidence by consumers in the health of the economy.

More broadly, August employment data, while clearly weak, did not send clear signs of an imminent recession. With a rise in nonfarm payrolls of 45,000, excluding census workers, the employment numbers showed that while goods-producing industries were suffering, the service sector continued to ploddingly pull the economy along.

"So far, the economic evidence shows there was not that much damage done by the invasion," said Edward Yardeni, chief economist at Prudential-Bache Securities.

Adrian Dillon, chief economist at Eaton Corp. in Cleveland, said, "Before the invasion the economy had been slowly regaining some momentum, making it better equipped to withstand the shock of the Iraq crisis."

"The economy is no longer accelerating, but it is not falling off a cliff either," he added. "The next four to six months are not going to feel very good, but we will be able to muddle along."

Based on the new figures, Mr. Dillon said the economy was likely to grow at a 1 percent annual rate over the next two quarters.

Mr. Yardeni was less optimistic. "In the second half of the year we will experience a growth recession," he said, "with no growth in gross national product."

The new economic data may be enough to alter opinions in the credit markets about when — or if — the Federal Reserve Board will move to lower short-term interest rates.

Analysts said that the central bank might still take action, but that in light of coming reports on inflation, figures that were not likely to sit well with market participants due to the expected impact of more expensive oil, the Fed's window of opportunity was closing fast.

"The Fed had the opportunity all last week to make it clear they had eased policy, and didn't," said Leonard J. Santow, a managing director at Griggs & Santow Inc., a financial consulting firm.

"After analyzing the employment data over the weekend, there is still a reasonable possibility they will ease. But once you get past Monday the chances of a move are reduced."

In spite of the anemic economic outlook, some economists are rooting for the Fed to remain vigilant in its fight against inflation and at a minimum leave its monetary policy unchanged.

"I could get really bullish on bonds if the Fed raised the overnight federal funds rate by 25 basis points, to 8.25 percent," said Lawrence A. Kudlow, chief economist at Bear, Stearns & Co., "because I don't think it would hurt the economy. The longer the Fed stays this course, the likelier a bond market rally later in the year becomes."

Summit Lifts Stock Prices; Oil Rebounds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The show of superpower unity against Iraq at the Helsinki summit drove stock prices sharply higher in most of the world's major markets on Monday and sent the price of gold tumbling.

But a vicious swing in oil prices underscored the markets' continued skittishness about the Gulf crisis. After falling below $30 a barrel in European trading, oil rocketed above $31 in late New York trading because of concerns about a rapprochement between Iraq and Iran and rumors about Iraqi troop movements.

Tokyo set the bullish tone for most world markets, as the Nikkei index of 225 shares staged its sixth-biggest single-day point advance on record. Other Asian markets also posted big gains.

The buying wave continued in Europe, where gains ranged from 1.1 percent in London to 2.6 percent in Paris.

The rebound in oil prices deflated Wall Street's bid to join the worldwide stock rally. The Dow Jones industrial average, which was up more than 30 points early in the session, ended 3.96 points lower in light trading to close at 2615.59.

Broad market gauges also fell slightly, with the New York Stock Exchange composite index down 0.80 to 176.71 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index off 1.77 to 321.63. Advances led declines by a narrow margin on the Big Board, however.

"What this shows is that everyone was thrilled with Bush and Gorby hugging and kissing one another but there are still problems out there," said Ralph Bloch, chief analyst at Raymond James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida.

The rallies that occurred in Asian and European markets largely reflected initial confidence that the meeting between George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev lessened the chance of war in the Middle East, dealers said.

They cautioned, however, that the gains came in rather thin trading, reflecting continued caution on the part of many investors.

"The market continues to be dominated by emotion rather than fundamentals," said Bradley Turner, head of investment policy at McDonald and Co. in New York. "The positive sentiment will wear off."

The most tangible financial stimulant for the markets continued to be the price of oil.

With the Helsinki outcome casting a warm glow on the European spot market, the price of North Sea Brent, the world benchmark crude, fell $1.10 to $29.30 a barrel.

In New York, light sweet crude opened $1.49 lower at $28.55 a barrel for October contracts on the Mercantile Exchange. But the price rebounded sharply after news that Iran and Iraq were restoring diplomatic ties, which was viewed as a bid by Iraq to bust international trade sanctions. The contract closed $1.26 higher at $31.30 a barrel.

Traders also were responding to reports that Iraq would move some of its troops away from the Iranian border and send them toward the Saudi Arabian border, as well as rumors of violations of Saudi airspace and movement of Iraqi troops toward the Jordanian border, dealers said. A spokesman said the U.S. State Department had no information to support the rumors.

Gold, which has attracted investors worried about an oil-induced bout of inflation, plunged in response to the early drop in oil prices. Spot gold closed $11.25 lower at $379 an ounce in New York.

With a rousing start to the global trading day, Tokyo's Nikkei index soared 1,183.83 points, or 4.7 percent, to close at 25,080.90.

The Tokyo market, which has shown some of the sharpest reactions to developments in the Gulf, slid for four days last week and hit its lowest trading level of the year before recovering slightly on Friday.

While the summit was the trigger for the rally, Kazuo Horikoshi, a dealer with New Japan Securities, said arbitrage buying linked to stock index futures contributed strongly to Monday's surge.

The yen broke through the 140-level against the dollar for the first time in 11 months, meanwhile. It got a boost from Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno, who said he was prepared to raise interest rates again if necessary to counter any inflationary pressures arising from higher oil prices. The central bank boosted its discount rate by 0.75 percentage point to 6 percent on Aug. 30.

Elsewhere in Asia, Taiwan stocks surged as investors reentered the market with enthusiasm after a Friday and Saturday closure due to Typhoon Dot. The market's weighted index closed 179.13 points, or 5.41 percent, higher at 3,487.98.

Stocks closed near the top of the

See STOCKS, Page 12

Lufthansa Seeks to Regain Berlin's Skies

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

BERLIN — With the reunification of Germany only weeks away, airlines are lining up to provide service to an undivided Berlin that is quickly re-establishing itself as one of Europe's preeminent centers for business and government. And no carrier stands to gain more than Deutsche Lufthansa AG, the state-controlled West German airline that has been barred from flying here for 45 years.

Reunification will end the control the Allied powers have maintained over Berlin's air space since Germany's World War II surrender.

In just the last week, nearly a dozen airlines have applied for permission from the West German Transport Ministry to begin nonstop air service from Berlin to a host of cities, including Tokyo, Madrid, Beijing and Tel Aviv.

The most aggressive of these has been Lufthansa, 51 percent of which is owned by the West German government. Lufthansa last week bought the operations within Germany of Pan American World Airways for about $150 million.

The Pan Am deal will make Lufthansa the biggest carrier in Berlin, with half of the 14 gates at Tegel Airport.

Lufthansa executives say their ultimate goal is to restore Berlin to its prewar position as the most important transportation center in the airline's global network, a role assumed by Frankfurt in recent years.

Agreements among the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union have controlled Berlin's air space for the last 45 years.

The three air corridors into Berlin from West Germany were the exclusive domain of carriers of the United States, France and Britain, while East Germany and the Soviet Union flew over air space in East Germany.

But with the formal reunification of the two German states set to take effect Oct. 3, the complex air-control rules will be nullified, and air access to Berlin will be handled by a single transportation ministry.

Not only will that allow Lufthansa to resume service to Berlin, but it means that carriers from many other countries will soon be able to fly there.

Those that have shown interest already include Swissair, Scandinavian Airlines System, Alitalia Airlines, El Al Israel Airlines, Sabena Belgian World Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Iberia Air Lines of Spain and Royal Air Maroc of Morocco.

"Berlin is the city where Lufthansa was born, and we were kept out by history," said Burkhard Kieker, a spokesman for Lufthansa. "We are entering a period in which Berlin is getting back its old importance as a metropolitan center."

Mr. Kieker predicted that within the next decade Berlin will become an important hub in European air traffic, especially as a connecting point between Eastern and Western Europe.

In addition to flying from Berlin to a number of German cities be-

See BERLIN, Page 15

EC Studies BA Complaint

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission will examine charges by British Airways PLC that the West German airline, Deutsche Lufthansa AG, is moving unfairly to control the East German carrier Interflug, commission sources said Monday.

In a complaint sent to the European Community's executive last week, British Airways accused Lufthansa of seeking a "dominant position" in East Germany and Berlin.

Lufthansa recently paid $150 million for Pan Am's routes between Berlin and West Germany and plans to acquire 26 percent of Interflug, a move the West German monopolies office has opposed.

In Berlin, Britain's trade and industry secretary, Peter Lilley, urged West Germany to allow British Airways to take a stake in Interflug and compete with Lufthansa on domestic routes. *(Reuters, AFP)*

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Sept. 10

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.776	3.319	1.127	0.3366	0.1511 *	—	5.485 *	1.3405	1.2787 *	1.524	1.795 *
Brussels	33.395	62.49	20.5485	6.1335	2.7564 *	18.2665	—	24.615	0.2401	27.835	32.73 *
Frankfurt	1.5759	2.943	—	0.2987	0.1341 *	0.8875	4.867 *	1.1969	1.1305 *	1.3541	1.592 *
London (a)	1.868	—	2.9378	9.8318	2,191.00	3.3065	60.245	2.4488	250.45	2.175	184.19
Madrid	98.884	184.45	62.753	18.739	8.419 *	55.71	3.0549	75.32	71.38 *	84.90	—
Milan	1,175.40	2,195.25	745.59	222.44	—	661.40	36.29	903.50	8.469	1,008.90	11.875
New York (b)	—	1.858 a	1.5816	5.2985	1,180.00	1.7808	32.465	1.3065	138.435	1.1648	98.445
Paris	5.30	9.854	3.3409	—	0.4491 *	2.972	0.163	4.0167	3.7901 *	4.5385	5.3335 *
Tokyo	138.50	259.32	89.32	26.57	0.1193	79.80	4.3323	107.84	—	119.95	1.4057
Toronto	1.160	2.1643	0.7397	0.232	0.989 *	0.6545	3.596 *	0.8862	0.8374 *	—	1.18 *
Zurich	1.3025	2.455	0.8301	0.2487	0.1117 *	0.7394	4.0572 *	—	0.9409 *	1.1280	1.3291 *
1 ECU	1.3070	0.6997	2.0600	6.9012	1,537.14	2.3224	42.3459	1.7197	181.780	1.5229	129.405
1 SDR	1.3871	0.7429	2.1937	7.3238	1,631.10	2.4635	44.5046	1.8199	193.499	1.6188	137.864

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	6790.3	Greek drac.	155.85	Mex. peso	2887.00	S. Afr. rand	2.575
Austral. $	1.2285	Hong Kong $	7.7672	N. Zealand $	1.6129	Soviet ruble*	0.5739
Austr. schil.	11.08	Indian rupee	17.794	Norw. krone	6.055	Swed. krona	5.7565
Brazil cruz.	67.50	Indo. rupiah	1850.00	Phil. peso	24.70	Taiwan $	26.90
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5889	Port. escudo	139.45	Thai baht	25.50
Danish krone	5.992	Israeli shek.	1.95	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2663.12
Egypt. pound	2.7334	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.7685	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.713	Malay. ring.	2.6895	S. Kor. won	715.20	Venez. boliv.	48.70

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8553	1.8444	1.8350	Canadian dollar	1.1686	1.1734	1.1771
Japanese yen	139.15	139.11	139.06	Swiss franc	1.3189	1.3185	1.3180
Deutsche mark	1.5772	1.5766	1.5758				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Berlin to Sell Soviets Farm Goods

Reuters

BERLIN — The Soviet Union has agreed to buy surplus East German agricultural produce worth one billion Deutsche marks ($645 million), Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle of West Germany said Monday.

Mr. Kiechle, just back from talks in Moscow, said the sale would include 255,000 tons of meat, 60,000 tons of butter and 60,000 tons of wheat flour.

He said Moscow would pay 20 percent in hard currency on a long-term credit and the rest in transferable rubles, a unit of account used by the Soviet Union and its trading partners in what used to be the East bloc.

Mr. Kiechle told a news conference the deal should rapidly reduce East Germany's farm surpluses and stabilize meat prices in West Germany and within the European Community.

French farmers, suffering their worst seasons in many years, staged violent protests last week, demanding government aid. Frustrated farmers have frequently attacked British, Irish and West German trucks, killing the livestock on board.

Mr. Kiechle said the deal would later include 3,000 tons of milk powder, 5,000 tons of fresh-water fish, 100 million eggs and one billion cigarettes.

The meat breakdown was 140,000 tons of beef, 100,000 tons of pork, 10,000 tons of poultry and 5,000 tons of sheep meat.

West Germany has already agreed to sell Romania 50,000 tons of beef and Mr. Kiechle said other deals with East European countries were expected in the near future.

He said the Bonn government would guarantee a one-year credit of 176 million DM to finance the hard-currency part of the deal.

The difference between the East German domestic price and the price agreed with the Soviet Union would be subsidized out of the East German Agriculture Ministry budget, he said. He gave no figures.

■ EC Aims to Help Farmers

The EC is battling to quell the French farmers' violent protests against cheap lamb imports, but farming experts say there is no quick solution to the crisis, Reuters reported from Brussels.

Over the past year, the lamb and beef industries have been beset by difficulties, ranging from disease to a drop in prices. The conflict in the Gulf has also cut off an important market for EC farmers.

The EC farm commissioner, Ray MacSharry, said a prolonged Gulf crisis could have very serious consequences for beef farmers. Iraq usually buys more than 70,000 tons of EC beef a year.

East Speeds Price Deregulation

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

When the East European countries emerged from Communist rule last fall, there was much theorizing about how quickly they should make the transition to free markets. Many economists argued for a go-slow strategy to reduce the pain of unemployment and other social hardships. But a go-fast approach seems to be winning out in one important area: price deregulation.

Poland and East Germany removed most of their price controls virtually overnight, and Czechoslovakia appears to be following their example.

This rapid approach has indeed brought unemployment and recession. But in the absence of strikes and street protests, the Polish and East German example is gaining acceptance as a sort of standard first step in the switch to free markets.

"If a year from now these countries have survived their cold bath and are clearly on another, more prosperous track, then the Soviet Union will have an irresistible reason to move faster," said Robert Heilbroner, an economics historian.

Even now, the Soviets are edging toward the go-fast strategy, putting together a plan to dismantle many economic controls within 500 days.

Nevertheless, even advocates of the go-fast strategy do so with reservations. They note, for example, that overnight decontrols seem the right course when applied to prices and to the complicated system of subsidizing state-owned companies and arbitrarily allocating raw materials. But some other steps, particularly privatization, cannot be carried out quickly, they say.

"Rapid privatization favors the privileged, and the prevailing view is to go slow to make the process equitable," said David M. Kemme, chief economist at the Institute for East-West Studies.

But the transition process does seem to favor decontrolling prices quickly and eliminating two other stalwarts of the old system of central planning: state subsidies and government allocation of raw materials.

Half measures in these areas cause distortions.

How, for example, can one keep price ceilings on shoes while

See PRICES, Page 15

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Sept. 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 [illegible]-15 [illegible]	9⅞-10	8⅛-8¼	[illegible]	8 [illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅛-8¼	14 [illegible]-15 [illegible]	10-10⅛	8⅛-8¼	[illegible]	9
3 months	[illegible]	8⅛-8½	8¼-8⅜	14 [illegible]-14 [illegible]	10⅛-10¼	8⅛-8¼	[illegible]	9 [illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	8½-8⅝	14⅝-14⅞	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	[illegible]	10¼-10⅜	9 [illegible]
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	8½-8⅝	14 [illegible]-14 [illegible]	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	8⅛-8¼	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	9 [illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Sept. 10

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8.00	8 1/16
Com paper 91-179 days	7.50	7.50
3-month Treasury bills	7.43	7.37
6-month Treasury bills	7.38	7.33
1-year Treasury bills	7.28	7.21
30-year Treasury bond	8.97	8.91
2-month CD's	7.80	7.80
3-month CD's	7.80	7.80
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 20/32	7⅝
1-month interbank	7 25/32	N.A.
3-month interbank	7 25/32	8 3/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.05	8.05
1-month interbank	8.25	8.25
3-month interbank	8.45	8.45
6-month interbank	8.75	8.75
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 15/16	15.00
3-month interbank	14 15/16	14 15/16
6-month interbank	14⅞	14 27/32
France		
Intervention rate	9½	9½
Call money	10.00	10.00
1-month interbank	9 15/16	10.00
3-month interbank	10 3/16	10¼
6-month interbank	10⅜	10 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits Sept. 10

1 month	8 - 8⅛
2 months	8 - 8⅛
3 months	8 - 8⅛
6 months	8 - 8⅛
1 year	8 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds Sept. 10

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.58
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.844
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Sept. 10

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	387.45	384.75	—4.20
Luxembourg	384.65	—	—4.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	385.14	384.96	—5.28
Zurich	385.25	383.25	—3.40
London	382.50	384.30	—0.70
New York	—	379.80	—11.25

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Progress in U.S. Talks On Broker Disclosures

By Diana B. Henriques
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After more than eight months of negotiations, state and federal regulators are beginning to resolve their dispute about whether brokerage firms and individual dealers should be required to disclose pending investigations and litigation.

But the success of their talks may hinge as much on technology as on diplomacy.

"We are reasonably close to a meeting of the minds," said Mark Fitterman, associate director of the division of market regulation at the Securities and Exchange Commission, on Friday. "It is just a question of how you implement it."

The recent progress suggests that the outcome will give consumers more information about legal cases pending against their brokers.

State regulators and consumer groups have long urged that investors need this information to protect themselves from bad brokers.

Lewis Brothers, the Virginia securities director, said he was encouraged by talks between his group and the federal regulators.

"The task now is to explore just what the computer system that we are using can do," Mr. Brothers said. "The easier the system is to work with, and the more it can do in the way of sorting and organizing the data, the more flexible everybody can be."

The reporting-standards issue first surfaced publicly in January based on public records filed with the Central Registration Depository, the computer database jointly run by the North American Securities Administrators Association, representing the states, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, the industry's self-regulatory organization.

The joint database, first set up in the early 1980s and opened to the public two years ago, was designed to permit the brokerage industry to file a single licensing form to satisfy both the NASD and the 50 states.

The hitch is that state regulators want brokerages and individual dealers to disclose whether they are the subject of any investigation, lawsuit or complaint, while federal standards, adopted by the NASD, do not require such disclosure.

Indeed, when consumers ask about a broker's track record, the NASD routinely omits any pending cases from the report.

One stumbling block to an agreement is the sheer weight of data involved. A large brokerage firm, like Merrill Lynch, might have as many as 400 civil lawsuits pending against it at any one time, Mr. Fitterman said.

Audemars Piguet and
Nick Faldo. Where perfection
is the only standard.

Royal Oak
by
Audemars Piguet

MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: *Summit Sparks Rally*

(Continued from first finance page)

day's range in Hong Kong, with the Hang Seng index up 39.83 points at 3,087.74.

In Sydney, the big rise in Tokyo and an absence of local sellers pushed the market to its highest close for a week. The All-Ordinaries index rose 20.8 points to 1,499.7.

Stock markets also staged strong advances across Europe.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index closed just off its highs at 2,147.0, up 24.1 points. British government bonds also showed gains across the board despite sterling's sharp slide against the dollar.

In addition to the news from Helsinki, U.K. equities and bonds were bolstered by weak August figures on retail sales and wholesale prices, signalling reduced pressure on British inflation.

Frankfurt shares advanced in moderate trading, but dealers said they were far from convinced that the trend had shifted fundamentally. The 30-share DAX index ended 37.52 points higher at 1,600.45.

In Paris, the CAC-40 index opened nearly 3.5 percent higher before easing a bit to close at 1,661.76, up 42.60 points or 2.6 percent.

The result of the Bush-Gorbachev meeting got stocks off to a strong start on Wall Street, but the subsequent rebound in oil prices combined with program selling to reverse the gains, dealers said.

Among the blue chips, IBM rose ⅜ to 105⅞, extending Friday's rally. General Electric added ½ to 61⅛, and Coca-Cola gained ⅜ to 42¼.

(Reuters, AFP, UPI, AP)

Dollar Mostly Higher, But Not Against Yen

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended firmer against European currencies but fell slightly against the yen on Monday in a quiet session that was characterized by cross-trading involving the Deutsche mark, the yen and the British pound.

Paul Stancs, assistant vice president at Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, said that trading between the mark and the yen was active, as was trading between the pound and the mark.

The mark fell to 88.15 yen by the close of trading in New York versus 89.32 yen on Friday. The pound fell to 2.94 DM from 2.97 Friday.

The dollar surged to 1.5818 DM from 1.5685 Friday, but slipped to 139.435 yen, down from 140.100 on Friday.

The U.S. currency also strengthened to 1.3165 Swiss francs from 1.3055 francs, and to 5.2985 French francs from 5.2535 francs.

The pound weakened to $1.858 from $1.892.

A rebound in oil prices, inspired by a rumor that Iraqi troops were heading toward Jordan, weighed on the yen in the afternoon, dealers said. U.S. officials later denied the rumor.

"The rebound in oil prices helped the petro-currencies like sterling but hurt the yen, since Japan relies heavily on oil imports," Mr. Stancs said.

Dealers said the yen's strength against the dollar also reflected the fact that Japanese short-term interest rates were higher than U.S. interest rates at the moment.

In earlier European trading, the dollar moved higher against the mark, while the pound fell nearly three cents as dealers acknowledged that it would not become a full member of the European Monetary System as soon as they had expected.

Currency markets had been speculating last week that the pound would be linked into the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS as early as last weekend, even though the Chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, dispelled the rumors on Friday.

The pound dropped to $1.86105 from $1.8895.

The dollar firmed to 1.5787 DM from 1.5660 Friday. The U.S. currency eased to 139.045 yen from Friday's 140.25.

The dollar also rose to 1.3175 Swiss francs from 1.3055.

Foreign Exchange

Via Associated Press Sept. 10

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PacGE	31,734	21¾	21¼	21¼	—⅛
ToyRU s	25,628	24⅝	21⅞	22⅝	—1
AT&T	18,053	31¼	30	30⅝	—¾
IBM	16,094	107⅞	105½	105⅞	+⅜
WalMt s	14,206	28½	27	27	—1
GenEl	14,103	62	60¾	61⅛	+½
PhilMr	14,056	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	+⅛
PepsiC s	13,126	25⅛	24½	24⅞	—¼
Boeing s	11,873	49	47	47⅞	+⅜
AmExp	11,041	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	+⅛
Exxon	9,761	51⅛	50⅜	50⅝	—½
Citicorp	9,282	19	18⅝	18⅝	
GFU	8,640	41½	41¼	41⅜	+½
CocaCl s	8,620	42	42⅛	42¼	+⅜
OcciPet	8,354	23½	23⅛	23¼	—⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PW Nk pwt	5,605	7⅞	7	7⅛	—½
SNk 193wt	5,416	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	—⅜
EchoBy	4,444	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	—⅜
Coron a	3,999	5½	5¼	5⅜	—⅛
Hlihav n	3,709	1½	1⅜	1½	
SNk f93wt	3,617	17⅞	16½	17⅜	—⅜
Dk Nk wt	3,244	17⅛	16½	17	+⅜
FreeEl	2,544	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
WangB	2,524	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Nabors	2,362	5⅜	6½	6½	—⅛
EksNk wt	2,352	8	7⅛	8	—⅛
WDigit	2,344	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
CornCr	2,168	18	17⅛	17⅛	—½
ENSCO	1,958	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
A-aff2 sc	1,940	7⅛	6	6⅛	—⅜

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	779	922
Declined	742	560
Unchanged	460	488
Total Issues	1981	1970
New Highs	8	10
New Lows	73	62

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	239	275
Declined	255	230
Unchanged	266	230
Total Issues	760	735
New Highs		1
New Lows	26	26

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	766	967
Declined	991	797
Unchanged	2,402	2,496
Total Issues	4,259	4,260

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2650.00	2665.35	2600.99	2615.57	— 3.96
Trans	921.60	928.44	903.11	908.10	— 0.18
Util	201.58	202.59	198.57	200.45	— 0.44
Comp	920.50	926.10	903.64	909.29	— 1.17

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	386.30	379.20	380.57	—2.08
Transp.	234.89	230.39	230.66	—1.46
Utilities	131.00	127.85	128.93	—0.75
Finance	24.33	22.87	23.92	—0.11
SP 500	324.53	320.31	321.63	—1.77
SP 100	310.26	303.72	305.13	—1.67

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	178.88	174.44	176.70	—0.81
Industrials	224.14	221.41	221.41	—1.07
Transp.	142.37	140.29	140.29	—0.37
Utilities	83.85	82.86	82.86	—0.42
Finance	125.74	124.44	124.44	—0.29

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	381.73	+1.35	381.67	408.30
Industrials	407.55	+1.27	408.13	438.63
Finance	382.44	+1.20	382.74	398.32
Insurance	445.33	—1.37	445.68	470.97
Utilities	513.58	+3.71	511.04	557.14
Banks	284.98	+2.80	286.77	298.83
Transp.	417.03	+3.06	409.51	447.52

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
324.59	322.89	323.21	—0.56

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	89.54	+0.04
10 Utilities	90.58	+0.27
10 Industrials	88.50	—0.20

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	119,730,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	148,627,690
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,400,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,140,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	98,258,800
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	103,159,000
NYSE volume up	41,423,048
NYSE volume down	56,982,590
Amex volume up	2,457,188
Amex volume down	6,080,000
NASDAQ volume up	48,545,595
NASDAQ volume down	25,802,400

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 7	344,406	417,462	30,909
Sept. 6	355,814	490,249	117,845
Sept. 5	323,609	429,823	78,388
Sept. 4	284,243	378,433	32,791
Aug. 31	333,383	501,522	67,011

*Included in the sales figures

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 10

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
270	—	—	—	—	½	2⅞	4⅝	5¼
275	—	—	—	—	⅜	3	4⅞	—
280	—	—	—	—	¾	3⅜	5⅝	6⅝
285	21½	—	—	—	1⅛	4½	7	—
290	16⅞	25⅝	—	31	1⅛	5⅞	8⅜	9½
295	13	21⅛	—	—	2⅜	6⅜	9⅝	—
300	8⅝	14	20½	22	3⅝	8⅛	11	13⅜
305	5	10⅝	15	—	5⅝	10	12½	—
310	2⅞	6	10⅝	16½	7⅞	12	—	16⅛
315	1⅛	5⅛	9⅛	—	11	14⅝	17⅝	—
320	⅞	3⅜	6⅝	—	15⅝	15	20½	22⅛
325	⅛	2⅜	4½	—	20⅝	21⅝	28	—
330	1/16	1⅝	4	—	22	28	—	25
335	1/16	⅞	2	—	26⅛	25⅛	30⅛	—
340	1/16	⅜	1⅜	1⅞	35½	34½	—	—
345	1/16	⅛	1⅛	—	39½	—	—	—
350	1/16	⅛	⅝	1⅝	49½	42	42¼	—
355	—	1/16	—	—	45	—	—	—
360	—	1/16	—	—	—	—	—	—
365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 118,414; total open int. 535,456
Puts: total vol. 119,927; total open int. 487,334
Source: CBOE

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Sept. 10

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts—Last Sep	Oct	Dec
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	74	r	r	r	r	r	0.13
81.20	79	r	r	r	r	0.48	r
81.20	80	r	r	r	r	0.66	1.62
81.20	81	0.51	r	r	0.35	1.15	r
81.20	82	0.16	r	r	r	1.38	r
81.20	83	0.05	r	r	r	r	r
81.20	85	r	r	0.33	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	177½	r	r	r	0.10	r	r
185.17	180	r	5.50	r	r	1.42	3.70
185.17	182½	r	3.77	r	0.58	2.35	r
185.17	185	1.25	2.53	r	1.30	3.00	6.35
185.17	187½	0.38	1.80	3.28	3.20	r	r
185.17	190	0.15	0.95	1.96	5.05	6.99	r
185.17	192½	0.10	r	r	5.78	r	11.50
185.17	195	r	r	1.08	8.35	r	
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
185.17	187½	r	r	r	r	r	7.20
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	84	r	r	r	r	r	0.88
85.60	84½	r	r	r	r	0.61	r
85.60	85	r	r	r	0.27	0.80	1.46
85.60	85½	r	0.58	r	0.50	r	r
85.60	86	0.20	r	r	0.76	1.30	2.02
85.60	86½	r	r	r	1.10	1.75	r
85.60	87	0.03	r	r	1.56	r	2.79
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	82½	r	r	2.39	r	r	r
85.60	85½	0.36	r	r	0.54	r	r
85.60	86	r	r	r	0.74	r	r
85.60	86½	r	0.30	r	1.26	r	r
85.60	87½	r	r	0.26	r	r	r
85.60	88	r	0.09	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	56	7.46	r	r	r	r	r
63.18	59	4.35	r	r	r	r	r
63.18	60	3.28	r	r	r	r	r
63.18	61	2.29	r	2.83	r	r	r
63.18	61½	r	s	s	0.02	s	
63.18	62	1.28	r	2.16	0.08	0.41	0.86
63.18	62½	r	s	s	0.12	s	
63.18	63	0.43	1.10	1.59	0.30	0.83	1.37
63.18	63½	0.28	s	s	0.46	s	
63.18	64	0.12	0.60	1.04	0.85	r	2.03
63.18	64½	0.06	s	s	r	s	
63.18	65	0.02	0.29	r	1.92	r	r
63.18	65½	r	0.22	s	r	r	
63.18	66	r	r	0.50	r	r	r
63.18	67	r	r	0.36	r	r	r
63.18	68	r	r	0.25	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
63.18	54	9.19	s	r	r	s	r
63.18	62	r	r	r	0.35		
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	66	5.88	r	r	r	r	0.11
71.77	67	4.86	r	4.75	r	r	r
71.77	68½	r	s	s	0.01	s	
71.77	69	2.84	r	3.30	0.02	0.17	r
71.77	69½	r	s	s	0.03	s	
71.77	70	1.90	2.00	2.62	0.05	0.37	r
71.77	70½	r	s	s	0.07	s	
71.77	71	r	1.44	2.00	0.14	r	r
71.77	71½	r	s	s	0.28	s	
71.77	72	0.39	0.94	1.52	0.51	1.04	
71.77	72½	0.17	r	s	r	r	
71.77	73	0.11	0.56	1.07	r	r	r
71.77	74	r	0.33	0.78	r	r	r
71.77	75	r	r	0.55	r	r	r
71.77	76	r	r	0.36	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-European Style.							
71.77	71	0.97	r	r	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	74½	1.36	s	s	0.11	s	
75.83	73	r	r	r	r	0.31	r
75.83	74	r	r	r	0.09	0.50	r
75.83	75	r	r	r	0.22	0.81	1.59
75.83	76	r	r	r	r	r	2.07
75.83	76½	r	0.92	s	r	r	
75.83	77	0.14	r	1.42	r	r	2.64
75.83	77½	0.09	r	s	r	r	
75.83	79	r	0.28	r	r	r	r
75.83	79½	0.01	r	s	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-European Style.							
75.83	73	r	r	r	r	0.38	
62,500 Ecus-cents per unit.							
ECU	128	2.77	r	r	r	r	

Total call vol. 24,527 Call open int. 381,101
Total put vol. 21,102 Put open int. 444,835
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.79	0.79
Coffee, lb	0.87	0.88
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.3815	1.3805
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	4.74	4.77
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	105.00	105.00
Tin, lb	3.7557	3.7746
Zinc, lb	0.81	0.81

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Oct	259.80	260.40	261.00	247.60	254.60	255.00
Dec	243.00	260.00	260.80	245.00	242.80	256.00
Mar	240.40	241.00	243.40	235.60	242.80	243.00
May	241.00	242.00	242.00	237.20	242.80	244.00
Aug	243.00	243.80	244.60	241.60	245.00	247.00
Oct	242.00	242.80	241.00	228.60	244.00	244.20
Dec	225.00	258.00	240.00	240.00	230.00	245.00
Volume: 3,278 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	702	704	703	685	685	697
Dec	737	739	743	724	731	733
Mar	771	772	778	759	764	766
May	793	794	797	784	788	789
Jul	812	814	815	807	810	811
Sep	830	834	840	827	834	835
Dec	852	856	850	850	850	860
Volume: 3,030 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	580	585	595	580	606	613
Nov	600	601	618	600	631	632
Jan	619	620	635	619	641	642
Mar	622	623	630	622	640	641
May	637	638	644	636	651	656
Jul	653	654	657	650	662	664
Sep	665	672	674	674	676	680
Volume: 3,410 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	246.50	247.00	253.50	244.25	—	259.50
Oct	—	248.00	255.00	244.00	260.25	—
Nov	247.00	247.75	254.00	244.25	—	260.25
Dec	246.00	—	254.00	244.50	259.75	260.00
Jan	239.50	240.00	242.00	239.00	253.00	254.00
Feb	227.00	—	225.00	229.00	—	243.00
Mar	—	209.00	209.00	206.00	233.00	—
Apl	204.50	209.00	203.75	201.00	—	—
May	202.00	208.50	N.T.	N.T.	220.00	224.00
Volume: 10,202 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	1,692	1,680	1,680	1,685	—5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	1,450	—10
Mar	1,467	1,449	1,450	1,455	—10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	1,460	—20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	1,495	—15
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,445	1,465	+15

Est. vol.: 1,007 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,095 lots. Open interest: 16,279.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2029.00	2030.00	2005.00	2009.00
Forward	1850.00	1875.00	1770.00	1800.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1730.00	1735.00	1629.00	1631.00
Forward	1598.00	1599.00	1553.00	1555.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	452.50	454.50	453.00	455.00
Forward	456.00	456.50	456.00	457.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	11400.00	11450.00	11100.00	11200.00
Forward	11100.00	11150.00	10850.00	10900.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5770.00	5790.00	5785.00	5805.00
Forward	5890.00	5908.00	5905.00	5918.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1680.00	1615.00	1605.00	1610.00
Forward	1512.00	1515.00	1505.00	1507.00

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
OMITTED				
Dylex Ltd				
STOCK				
Virco Mfg		.10PC	10-1	9-17
USUAL				
Belden & Blake	Q	.05	10-19	9-28
Cape Cod Bank & Tr	Q	.38	10-19	10-5
Fed Home Ln Mtg	Q	.40	9-28	9-18
Frst St Fin Svcs	Q	.05	9-28	9-18
L&N Housing Corp	Q	.26	9-28	9-17
Methode Elect cl-A	Q	.018	10-31	10-15
Methode Elect cl-B	Q	.01½	10-31	10-15
Orion Capital	Q	.23	10-1	9-19
Sysco Corp	Q	.05	11-16	10-26
Tandy Corp	Q	.15	10-23	10-1
TCBY Ent Inc	Q	.10	9-25	9-19
Tranzonic Cos	Q	.04	10-16	9-28

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual
Source: UPI.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Nippon Steel to Sell Computers

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Japan's top steelmaker, Nippon Steel Corp. said Monday that it would start to market portable computers in the United States in November.

It has granted $15 million in funding for its new U.S. subsidiary, Librex Computer Systems Inc., based in San Jose, California, to promote the sale of the high-performance, notebook-sized computer, NEC officials said.

The target of sales in the U.S. market is 30,000 units worth about 10 billion yen ($71 million) for the initial year, with the amount trebling a few years later, they said. Nippon Steel said the decision is in line with the company's long-term policy of diversifying into new business areas, including electronics and biotechnology fields. *(AFP, UPI)*

EC and U.S. Create Biotech Panel

BRUSSELS (AFP) — The United States and the European Community are to set up a joint task force to coordinate their progress in biotechnology, the EC Commission said Monday.

The task force on biotechnology research was to meet for the first time in Washington on Monday and Tuesday, the Commission said.

The task force will coordinate and exchange information between the two parties, and could serve as a turning point in U.S.-EC scientific and technological cooperation, the Commission said.

Champlin to Merge With Citgo

DALLAS (AP) — Two U.S. oil-refining units of Petroleos de Venezuela SA, Venezuela's national oil company, plan to merge under a restructuring plan designed to cut costs, a published report said Monday.

Champlin Refining & Chemicals Inc. will merge with Tulsa-based Citgo Petroleum Corp., and the two will operate under the Citgo name. The two companies, which have annual revenue of $7 million and refining capacity of 480,000 barrels a day, are to be united by the end of the year, the report in the Dallas Morning News said.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, led by Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, have agreed to increase oil production to make up the lost oil supplies resulting from the Gulf crisis.

Buyout Rumors Lift UAL Shares

NEW YORK (Reuters) — UAL Corp.'s stock advanced sharply Monday on continuing speculation that a buyout for the company will materialize, but arbitragers expressed skepticism that any deal would be completed.

Shares of the parent of United Airlines rose $2 to $102.25 after jumping $8.25 on Friday on speculation that investor Marvin Davis would renew his interest in the firm and by a strong buy recommendation from a securities analyst.

A UAL spokesman declined to comment.

Greyhound Creditors Are Courted

DALLAS (AP) — An investment banking firm interested in buying the financially troubled Greyhound Lines is courting the company's creditors and asking for release of private financial information, a spokesman said Monday.

Richard Ravitch, a partner of the New York-based Blackstone Group, said the firm is contacting Greyhound's creditors "one at a time" to ask their help in obtaining information needed for a buyout offer.

For the Record

Foxboro Co., a multimillion-dollar concern recently bought by a British firm, announced it would lay off 1,600 employees worldwide as part of a restructuring. The company is owned by Siebe PLC. *(AP)*

Toyota Motor Corp. plans to announce within two months the site of a second U.S. vehicle-assembly plant, a spokesman said. The company has said it needs a second plant to meet its goal of selling 1.5 million vehicles in the United States by the mid-1990s. *(AP)*

NCR Corp. said it introduced a high-speed wireless local-area network that eliminates the need for wiring to connect personal computers in offices by using radio waves rather than metal cables. *(Reuters)*

Inflation and Retail Sales Point to Slower U.K. Economy

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Two reports released Monday show that British efforts aimed at slowing the economy to curb inflation may be taking hold, analysts said.

British retail sales fell 1.6 percent in August from July, according to provisional, seasonally adjusted figures released by the central statistical office.

The office also announced that wholesale prices rose a scant 0.2 percent in August, compared with July, in a provisional report that did not adjust for seasonal factors.

Both figures were below market forecasts. Expectations had been for a rise in retail sales of 0.2 percent after a 1.3 percent rise the month before.

The August figure produced a year-on-year rise of 0.4 percent after a 2.7 percent year-on-year gain the previous month.

Retail sales fell in the three months to the end of August by 0.9 percent over the previous quarter.

Analysts had expected wholesale prices to rise by 0.4 percent. The smaller gain was due to stable prices for food, drinks and tobacco, the office said.

Wholesale prices were up 5.8 percent year on year, against 6 percent in July.

Economists said the statistics were "very good news" for the Treasury, showing that although retail price inflation was due to top 10 percent for August in figures due out Friday, underlying inflation was at least stabilizing.

"The figures show that the chancellor is close to getting his policy right" said Kevin Darlington of UBS/Phillips & Drew, referring to John Major, chancellor of the Exchequer.

But some analysts feared that the economy was moving dangerously close to recession.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Sept. 10

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	34.40	34.10
ACF Holding	35.30	32.60
Aegon	119	117.70
Ahold	131.90	125.40
Akzo	97.80	95.10
AMEV	51	49.80
A'Dam Rubber	4.40	4.30
Amro Bank	N.Q.	66.50
Bols	182.50	182
Buhrmann Tett	60.40	58.40
BVG	N.Q.	—
Center Parcs	68.80	68.20
CSM	82.50	80.50
DAF	25.70	24.90
DSM	98.50	97.10
Elsevier	83.60	80.70
Fokker	43	43.20
Gist-Brocades	26.60	25.90
Heineken	125.30	114.70
Hoogovens	61.20	59.70
Hunter Douglas	68	65
IHC Caland	55.50	55
Inter Mueller	69.70	69
KLM	25.20	23.90
KNP	44.20	42.70
Nat Neder	59.40	58.40
Nedlloyd	55.50	54.80
NMB Postbank	41.90	41.60
Oce Grinten	44.80	44.50
Pakhoed	202	201.50
Philips	25.20	24.70
Robeco	90.60	89.20
Rodamco	74.30	74.30
Rolinco	87.40	85.40
Rorento	59.20	59.10
Royal Dutch	147.10	146.60
Unilever	145.50	142.20
Van Ommeren	42.40	40.50
VMF Stork	51	49.70
VNU	82.50	78
Wessanen	63.20	59.70
Wolters/Kluwer	53.60	52.80

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 104.90
Previous : 103.80

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	8530	8310
Arbed	4100	4000
Barco	1870	1800
Bekaert	9800	9800
Cockerill	158	154
Cobepa	5020	5000
Delhaize	5900	5790
EBES	3980	N.Q.
GB-Inno-BM	1300	1292
GBL	3495	N.Q.
Gevaert	7640	7500
Hoboken	15800	15750
Intercom	193	189.25
Kredietbank	3505	3550
Petrofina	10750	10650
Royal Belge	5100	5000
Soc Gen Banque	4420	4300
Soc Gen Belgique	2590	2590
Sofina	10925	10775
Solvay	10700	10525
Tractebel	3890	3857
UCB	21400	21400
Unerg Ps	2120	2125

Current Stock Index : 5518.51
Previous : 5465.45

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	253	250.70
Allianz Hold	2475	2425
Altana	499	485
Asko	954	930
BASF	227	224.50
Bayer	235	231
Bay. Hypo bank	363	352.50
Bay Vereinsbk	378	371.50
BBC	795	785
BHF Bank	405	402
BMW	487	468
Commerzbank	267.50	262
Continental	293	296
Daimler Benz	716	685
Degussa	342.50	339.50
Dt Babcock	168	160.50
Deutsche Bank	681	662
Douglas	860	848
Dresdner Bank	409	403.50
Feldmuehle	500	500
Harpener	488	486
Henkel	617	598
Hochtief	1160	1115
Hoechst	231	229.20
Hoesch	251.90	247
Holzmann	1416	1355
Horten	238	232
IWKA	301	298
Kali Salz	190	179
Karstadt	669	662
Kaufhof	610	594
KHD	208	208
Kloeckner Werke	138	135
Krupp Stahl	283	N.Q.
Linde	782	770
Lufthansa	126	122
MAN	359	350
Mannesmann	255	251.50
Metallgesell	561.50	565.50
Muench Rueck	2370	2370
Nixdorf	289	281.20
PKI	526	534
Porsche	950	925
Preussag	319	315
PWA	253.50	255
RWE	408.80	399
Rheinmetall	334	325
Schering	620.20	614.50
SEL	344	333.50
Siemens	618.50	599.80
Thyssen	225	219
Varta	319	316
Veba	346.50	340.50
VEW	218	217.20
Viag	353.50	346
Volkswagen	470	455.80
Wella	735	749.50

DAX Index : 1600.45
Previous : 1562.93
FAZ Index : 663.46
Previous : 647.15

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	95	95
Enso-Gutzeit	25	25
K.O.P.	30	35.20
Kymmene	70	69.50
Nokia	73	75
Pohjola	136	136
Stockmann	170	170
United Papers	140	140
Wartsila	340	360

Unitas index : 487.20
Previous : 497.90

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.10	13.80
Cathay Pacific	7.95	7.90
Cavendish Int'l	3.70	3.73
Cheung Kong	12.10	11.90
China Light Pwr	14.30	14
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.10	9
Hang Lung Dev	5.30	5.10
Hang Seng Bank	20.90	20.60
Henderson Land	8.30	8.25
HK Air Eng.	15.80	15.50
HK China Gas	10.70	10.60
HK Electric	9.05	9.05
HK Land	7.80	7.60
HK Realty Trust	4.73	4.70
HK Shang Bank	5.40	5.35
HK Shang Htls	4.25	4.25
HK Telecomm	6.15	6.10
HK Ferry	4.05	4
Hutch Whampoa	11.20	10.90
Hysan Dev	1.17	1.15
Jardine Math.	33	32.50
Jardine Str Hld	15.80	15.70
Kowloon Motor	6	5.90
Mandarin Orient	4.85	4.90
Miramar Hotel	5.45	5.40
New World Dev	9.65	9.50
SHK Props	14.60	14.40
Stelux	3.05	3
Swire Pac A	16.70	16.50
Tai Cheung Pros	3.65	3.60
TVE	1	0.99
Wharf Hold	8.35	8.25
Wing On Co	6.80	6.60
Winsor Ind.	7.90	7.80
World Int'l	4.23	4.15

Hang Seng Index : 3087.74
Previous : 3047.91

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	14.50	14.50
Altech	69	69
Anglo Amer	104.25	104.50
Barlows	33	33.50
Blyvoor	15	15
Buffels	62	62
GFSA	71	72.75
Harmony	35	36
Highveld Steel	12.50	13
Kloof	37	37.50
Nedbank Grp	12	12
Rusplat	73	74.50
SA Brews	37.50	38.85
St Helena	37.50	38.50
Sasol	14.50	14.60
Welkom	25.25	25.50
Western Deep	141	144.50

Composite Stock Index : 2931
Previous : 2958

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.77	4.76
Anglo Am Gld	N.Q.	45.63
AA Corp	N.Q.	14.28
Asda-MFI Gp	1.09	1.07
Ass Brit Foods	4.85	4.05
Barclays	3.48	3.47
Bass	9.90	9.85
B.A.T.	5.39	5.40
Blue Circle	2.05	2.01
BOC Group	4.78	4.73
Boots	2.81	2.77
Bowater	4.82	4.87
BAe	5.47	5.35
BAA	3.88	3.87
Brit Airways	1.68	1.66
British Gas	2.24	2.24
BP	3.68	3.70
British Steel	1.28	1.26
Brit Telecom	2.83	2.82
BTR	3.63	3.57
Burmah Oil	5.04	5
Cable Wire	4.63	4.55
Cadbury Sch	3.20	3.22
Charter Cons	3.97	3.98
Comm Union	4.52	4.49
Cookson	1.06	1.06
Courtaulds	3.13	3.10
Dalgety	3.54	3.50
De Beers	N.Q.	—
[illegible]	.31	—
Driefontein	N.Q.	6.70
Eurotunnel	4.30	4.28
Fisons	3.42	3.40
Gen Acc F	4.50	4.43
GEC	1.80	1.77
GKN	3.45	3.40
Glaxo	7.64	7.44
Grand Met	5.55	5.55
Gt Univ Stores	13.50	13.50
GRE	1.85	1.83
Guinness	6.94	6.94
Hanson Tr	1.99	1.98
Hawker Sidd	4.79	4.70
ICI	8.88	8.73
Kingfisher	3.08	3.07
Land Sec	4.83	4.81
Legal Gen Grp	3.66	3.62
Lloyds Bank	2.69	2.67
Lonrho	2.45	2.41
Lucas Ind	1.30	1.27
Marks Sp	2.27	2.27
Maxwell	1.63	1.61
MB Group	1.83	1.78
Midland Bk	2.45	2.40
NatWest	2.80	2.78
Pearson Grp	6.80	6.83
P and O	4.93	4.88
Pilkington	1.59	1.57
Prudential	2.02	2.02
Racal Elec	1.63	1.58
Randfontein	N.Q.	2.90
Rank Org	5.95	5.88
Reed Intl	3.77	3.73
Reuters	8.73	8.65
Rolls Royce	1.80	1.83
Royal Dutch	N.Q.	44.19
RTZ	4.51	4.50
Saatchi	0.50	0.51
Sainsbury	2.95	2.94
Sears Holds	0.87	0.85
Shell	4.93	4.95
Siebe	5.38	5.36
STC	2.50	2.45
Std Chart Bk	3.74	3.68
Storehouse	1.26	1.24
Sun Alliance	2.78	2.79
Tate and Lyle	2.48	2.45
Tesco	2.28	2.29
Thorn EMI	5.90	5.98
T.I. Group	4.31	4.29
Trafalgar Hse	2.20	2.17
THF	2.43	2.41
Ultramar	3.76	3.77
Unilever	6.28	6.30
Utd Biscuits	3.23	3.18
Vickers	2.20	2.16
War Loan 3½	N.A.	31.38
Wellcome	4.94	4.85
Woolworth	N.A.	12.94

F.T. 30 Index : 1659.40
Previous : 1638.50
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2147.00
Previous : 2122.90

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2935	2895
Banco Central	4570	4585
Bco. Santander	4325	4140
Banesto	3355	3300
CEPSA	1880	1820
Dragados	2460	2370
Iberduero	570	563
Telefonica	847	826

S.E. General Index : 246.83
Previous : 241.34

Milan	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5240	5185
Bastogi	259	256
Ciga hotels	4230	4170
CIR	3580	3500
Cred Ital	2610	2570
Enimont	1210	1220
Eridania	8920	8780
Ferruzzi Fin.	2375	2342
Ferruzzi Agr.	1980	1980
Fiat SPA	6680	6615
Generali	37800	37450
IFI	17550	17500
Italcem	21100	20800
Italgas	2776	2778
Italmobiliare	20380	20000
Mediobanca	16400	16450
Montedison	1410	1410
Olivetti	4170	4150
Pirelli	1735	1680
RAS	21650	21450
Rinascente	7020	6870
Saipem	2390	2374
SIP	1405	1399
SME	4080	4055
Snia	1625	1595
Standa	28780	28750
Stet	2380	2330
Toro Assi Risp	23750	23200

G: a 100.
MIB Current Index : 894.30
Previous : 878.90

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	25	25
Bank Montreal	26	25⅞
Bell Canada	35⅝	36⅛
Bombardier A	18⅝	18¼
Bombardier B	17⅞	18½
Cambior	13½	13¾
Cascades	3.30	3.45
Dominion Text A	10	9¾
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	16½	16½
Memotec	8¼	8¼
Natl Bk Canada	8⅝	8⅝
Noverco	N.Q.	—
Power Corp.	14⅝	14¾
Provigo	8½	8⅝
Quebec Tel	14¼	14¾
Quebecor A	11½	N.Q.
Quebecor B	10⅝	10½
Videotron	10¼	10

Industrials Index : 1432.14
Previous : 1419.20

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	785	760
Air Liquide	643	674
Avions Dassault	530	515
Bancaire (Cie)	429	402
BIC	562	574
Bongrain	2949	2790
Bouygues	502	485
BSN-GD	806	793
Carrefour	3295	3250
Cerus	211	206.60
C.G.E.	531	521
Chargeurs	826	800
Club Med	430.40	422
Dumez	633	608
Elf-Aquitaine	665	660
Europe 1	980	955
Gen. Eaux	2277	2190
Hachette	218	209
Havas	513	495
Imetal	260	256
Lafarge Coppee	344	331.10
Legrand	3440	3375
Oreal (L')	504	488
L.V.M.H.	3560	3460
Matra	260	251
Merlin Gerin	516	500
Michelin B	73.10	70.05
Moulinex	85.20	83
Occidentale	565	563
Paribas	498	485
Pernod-Ricard	1075	1066
Perrier	1347	1318
Peugeot	524	539
Printemps (Au)	525	520
Radiotechnique	498	478
Raff. St. Louis	1220	1165
Redoute (La)	2550	2480
Roussel Uclaf	2000	1990
Saint Gobain	398	385.60
Sanofi	760	743
S.E.B.	1134	1062
Skis Rossignol	985	977
Ste Generale A	465	448
Suez	327	319.90
Telemecanique	3400	N.Q.
Thomson-CSF	95.20	93.35
Total	668	659
Valeo	370	374

CAC 40 Index : 1661.76
Previous : 1619.16

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	16.90	16.40
Bradesco	1.36	1.35
Brahma	6.55	6.40
Paranapanema	1.15	1.07
Petrobras	140	136
Vale Rio Doce	32	31
Varig	13.50	14.50

Bovespa index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

Market Closed

The stock market in Zurich was closed Monday for a holiday.

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	2.91	2.90
DBS	9.90	9.75
Fraser Neave	7.50	7.50
Genting	9.75	9.70
Harrisons Plant	1.40	1.35
Haw Par	2.36	2.43
Hume	3.84	3.80
Inchcape	4.90	4.90
Keppel	6.15	6.15
KL Kepong	2.65	2.62
Lum Chang	1.12	1.12
Malayan Banks	8.35	8.15
OCBC	7.70	7.60
OUB	4.52	4.48
OUE	6.35	6.30
Sembawang	3.70	3.60
Shangri-la	6.65	6.65
Sime Darby	2.88	2.72
SIA	11.60	11.40
S'pore Land	12.40	12.20
S'pore Press	9.35	9.35
Sing Steamship	2.84	2.80
Straits Trading	2.73	2.74
UOB	5.50	5.50
United Overseas	1.49	1.46

Straits Times Ind. : 1246.56
Previous : 1238.42

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	305	305
Alfa Laval	225	225
Asea	640	650
Astra -A	505	500
Atlas Copco	N.Q.	—
Electrolux B	183	183
Ericsson	130	125
Esselte-A	210	210
Handelsbanken	N.Q.	—
Pharmacia-A	N.Q.	—
Norsk Hydro	236	236
Saab-Scania	275	289
Sandvik	270	270
SCA-A	115	110
S-E Banken	76.50	77
Skandia F	163	163
Skanska	410	410
SKF	114	111
Stora	280	270
Trelleborg B	145	142
Volvo	318	318

Affaersvaerlden Index : 1089.80
Previous : 1086.90

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.49	4.38
BHP	11.40	10.90
Bond	N.Q.	—
Boral	3.23	3.14
Bougainville	0.97	0.98
Coles Myer	7.46	7.40
Comalco	4.20	4.15
CRA	11.25	10.95
CSR	4.92	4.80
Dunlop	4.83	4.75
Elders IXL	1.60	1.58
ICI Australia	4	3.96
Magellan	1.90	1.75
MIM	2.30	2.22
Nat Aust Bank	6.56	6.44
News Corp	11.35	10.90
N Broken Hill	2.27	2.24
Poseidon	2.25	2.20
QCT Resources	1.41	1.42
Santos	5.10	5.18
TNT	2.05	1.97
Western Mining	5	4.97
Westpac Banking	4.62	4.56
Woodside	3.38	3.45

All ordinaries index : 1499.70
Previous : 1478.80

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	670	630
Asahi Chemical	785	751
Asahi Glass	1310	1260
Bank of Tokyo	1200	1150
Bridgestone	1240	1180
Canon	1660	1640
Casio	1250	1200
C. Itoh	690	660
Dai Nippon Print	1490	1460
Daiwa House	1980	1950
Daiwa Securities	1070	1030
Fanuc	3600	3500
Fuji Bank	2270	2210
Fuji Photo	4050	3860
Fujitsu	1220	1180
Hitachi	1310	1280
Hitachi Cable	900	880
Honda	1550	1490
Ito Yokado	3460	3350
Japan Air Lines	N.A.	—
Kajima	1400	1330
Kansai Power	2610	2570
Kawasaki Steel	447	440
Kirin Brewery	1510	1490
Komatsu	1060	1010
Kubota	709	665
Kyocera	7350	7350
Matsu Elec Inds	1810	1770
Matsu Elec Wks	1710	1670
Mitsubishi Bk	1930	1850
Mitsubishi Kasei	576	573
Mitsubishi Elec	805	785
Mitsubishi Hev	802	760
Mitsubishi Corp	1260	1230
Mitsui and Co	748	710
Mitsukoshi	1280	1270
Mitsumi	1860	1800
NEC	1680	1650
NGK Insulators	1190	1140
Nikko Securities	898	850
Nippon Kogaku	1220	1190
Nippon Oil	1080	1050
Nippon Steel	486	475
Nippon Yusen	588	562
Nissan	891	860
Nomura Sec	1700	1620
NTT (SF)	8307	8027
Olympus Optical	1210	1190
Pioneer	4860	4800
Ricoh	885	860
Sanyo Elec	730	704
Sharp	1480	1360
Shimazu	847	820
Shinetsu Chem	1410	1380
Sony	7180	7050
Sumitomo Bk	1830	1790
Sumitomo Chem	530	505
Sumi Marine	820	800
Sumitomo Metal	455	440
Taisei Corp	1050	1010
Taisho Marine	805	780
Takeda Chem	1540	1440
TDK	5770	5630
Teijin	590	575
Tokyo Marine	1100	1080
Tokyo Elec Pw	3380	3300
Toppan Printing	1440	1400
Toray Ind.	647	636
Toshiba	950	925
Toyota	1970	1950
Yamaichi Sec	720	881

Nikkei 225 : 25881
Previous : 23962
Topix Index : 1983
Previous : 1866

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅝	15⅜
Agnico Eagle	7⅝	7½
Air Canada	8⅝	8¼
Alberta Energy	18⅝	18⅝
Am Barrick Res	24⅞	24⅜
BCE	36	36⅜
BCED	0.15	0.15
Bk Nova Scotia	13⅛	13
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅛
BC Phone	17⅝	17¾
BP Canada	19⅛	19
Bramalea	7⅞	8
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	6	6⅞
Campeau	1⅜	1.39
CIBC	24⅛	24⅛
Canadian Pacific	18	17⅞
Can Packers	7½	7½
Can Tire A	19⅞	17⅞
Cantor	23	22¾
Cara	N.Q.	16
CCL Ind B	8⅛	8¼
Cineplex	3.65	3.70
Cominco	24⅛	24
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	14¼
Corona A	6⅛	6⅝
Denison Min B	1.15	N.Q.
Dickenson Min A	4⅝	N.Q.
Dofasco	20⅛	19⅞
Dylex A	3.60	N.Q.
Echo Bay Mines	14⅞	15⅛
Equity Silver A	1.23	1.29
FCA Intl	N.Q.	—
Fed Ind A	9⅝	9⅝
Fletcher Chall A	14⅛	14⅛
FPI	4⅝	4.65
GoldCorp	4.40	4½
Gulf Cda Res	16¼	16⅛
Hees Intl	18⅞	19½
Hemlo Gld Mines	11½	12¼
Hollinger	N.Q.	11⅞
Horsham	9⅝	9⅝
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	32⅞	33⅜
Inco	31⅝	31
Interhome	48⅛	48⅜
Jannock	14	14½
Labatt	21⅝	21⅝
Loblaw Co	16⅞	17
Mackenzie	6⅞	6⅞
Magna Intl A	3.80	3.90
Maritime	17⅞	17¾
Mark Res	N.Q.	11⅞
McLean Hunt X	8⅝	8⅝
Molson A	32⅜	32⅜
Noma Ind A	6½	5⅞
Noranda	16⅞	16⅞
Noranda Forest	N.Q.	10
Norcen Energy	28	28
Nova Corp	7⅝	7½
Oshawa	30⅛	29⅞
Pagurin A	7	7
Placer Dome	15⅞	15⅞
Poco Petroleum	8⅝	8⅝
PWA Corp	9⅞	9½
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	—
Rayrock	6⅜	6⅞
Renaissance	15½	15⅛
Rogers B	6⅞	7⅛
Rothmans	58	N.Q.
Royal Bank Can	21⅛	20⅞
Royal TrustCo	12⅛	12½
Sceptre Res	4.30	4.30
Scott's Hosp	13	13⅛
Seagram	87⅞	87⅛
Sears Can	10⅛	10⅛
Shell Can	39⅝	39½
Sherritt Gordon	7½	7½
SHL Systemhse	7½	7¼
Southam	18⅝	19
Spar Aerospace	9⅞	9
Stelco A	15⅞	15⅝
Teck B	23⅛	23⅞
Thomson News	14⅝	14⅝
Toronto Domn	16	15⅝
Torstar B	N.Q.	24⅛
Transalta Util	12	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	16⅞	17
Triton Finl A	15⅞	16
Trimac	7	7
Trizec A	15⅝	15⅝
Turbo Resources	0.39	0.40
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	1.29	N.Q.

TSE 300 Index : 3287.20
Previous : 3265.30

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U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Sept. 10

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.73	2.55¼	Sep	2.61	2.67¾	2.60	2.67¾	+.05
3.80	2.72¼	Dec	2.78	2.84	2.75¾	2.83½	+.03¼
3.85	2.84	Mar	2.98½	2.96	2.88	2.95	+.02¼
3.73	2.91	May	2.95	3.03	2.95	3.03	+.04¼
3.63	2.98	Jul	3.00	3.08½	3.00	3.08	+.04½
3.26	3.04½	Sep	3.11	3.17	3.11	3.11	+.03½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,498
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,449 up 544

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.97	2.29	Sep	2.37	2.40½	2.35	2.39½	+.08¼
2.96½	2.22	Dec	2.32	2.35¾	2.30	2.34¼	+.00¼
3.02½	2.41	Mar	2.41	2.44¼	2.39	2.43¾	+.00¾
3.06½	2.48	May	2.47¼	2.51	2.46	2.49½	
3.08¼	2.52½	Jul	2.51½	2.54¾	2.50½	2.53¼	+.00¼
2.87½	2.52¾	Sep	2.52	2.53	2.51½	2.52½	—.00½
2.75	2.52½	Dec	2.51½	2.53¼	2.51	2.53	—.00¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 35,693
Prev. Day Open Int. 203,868 up 1,106

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6.76	5.68	Sep	6.07	6.19½	6.05½	6.19½	+.07¼
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.21½	6.33	6.18½	6.32¼	+.05¼
6.92	5.87	Jan	6.32¼	6.47	6.32	6.45¼	+.05½
7.03	5.65½	Mar	6.46	6.60½	6.46	6.59½	+.05¼
7.11	6.14½	May	6.54½	6.68	6.54½	6.67¼	+.06
7.18	6.25	Jul	6.62	6.74½	6.61	6.74¼	+.07¼
6.95	6.28	Aug	6.55½	6.65	6.55	6.65	+.05¼
6.54	6.29	Sep	6.33	6.38	6.33	6.38	+.03½
6.74	6.12½	Nov	6.22	6.30	6.21½	6.29¼	+.05½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 32,430
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,386 up 2,312

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
200.00	166.80	Sep	178.00	180.70	177.00	180.70	+1.80
200.00	168.00	Oct	178.50	182.40	178.50	182.30	+1.70
205.50	170.50	Dec	182.80	186.50	182.20	186.10	+1.90
204.00	171.50	Jan	184.20	187.80	183.80	187.20	+1.60
212.00	174.50	Mar	187.00	190.20	186.50	190.00	+1.80
208.00	175.80	May	189.50	191.00	189.30	191.00	+1.40
209.00	177.50	Jul	190.50	193.00	190.50	193.00	+1.50
192.50	176.50	Aug	189.00	190.50	189.00	191.00	+1.30
192.00	175.50	Sep				189.50	+2.00
186.50	184.50	Oct				187.50	+2.50
186.00	182.80	Dec	195.00	186.00	185.00	186.00	+1.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,678
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,037 up 531

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.62	19.50	Sep	24.00	24.45	23.80	24.43	+.33
25.56	19.65	Oct	23.91	24.38	23.65	24.35	+.34
25.55	19.75	Dec	23.98	24.50	23.72	24.45	+.34
25.55	19.81	Jan	24.10	24.65	23.94	24.62	+.36
25.61	19.82	Mar	24.35	24.85	24.16	24.82	+.35
25.55	20.15	May	24.50	25.00	24.36	25.00	+.25
25.40	21.05	Jul	24.50	25.00	24.44	25.00	+.16
25.50	24.25	Aug	24.50	24.50	24.45	24.60	
25.10	23.85	Sep	24.48	24.40	24.10	24.45	
24.90	23.85	Oct				24.20	+.10
23.95	23.60	Dec	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	+.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,032
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,774 up 531

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
79.10	68.30	Oct	77.90	78.60	77.82	78.55	+.58
78.12	71.00	Dec	76.25	76.85	76.02	76.77	+.50
77.80	72.50	Feb	75.10	75.53	74.97	75.47	+.40
78.05	74.15	Apr	75.55	76.00	75.52	75.92	+.37
75.45	72.52	Jun	73.37	73.80	73.35	73.80	+.35
73.80	71.85	Aug	71.75	72.10	71.65	71.90	+.35
72.50	71.02	Oct	71.95	71.95	71.95	71.95	+.25

Est. Sales 11,663 Prev. Sales 16,519
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,164 up 133

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
88.85	78.00	Sep	87.50	87.80	87.40	87.70	+.33
87.82	78.20	Oct	86.40	87.07	86.40	87.02	+.45
87.75	79.00	Nov	86.50	87.00	86.45	87.00	+.55
87.15	79.75	Jan	85.75	86.15	85.70	86.15	+.45
85.60	80.90	Mar	84.25	84.60	84.25	84.70	+.50
84.85	81.20	Apr	83.37	83.48	83.35	83.42	+.52
83.50	80.20	May	82.20	82.25	82.17	82.25	+.35

Est. Sales 1,462 Prev. Sales 1,568
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,908 up 224

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
55.70	40.80	Oct	49.30	50.22	49.25	50.17	+.82
55.45	44.25	Dec	50.50	51.25	50.40	51.17	+.65
52.95	45.25	Feb	47.90	48.60	47.90	48.60	+.50
48.80	43.60	Apr	44.25	44.98	44.25	44.90	+.53
51.85	47.70	Jun	48.65	49.22	48.65	49.20	+.48
51.00	48.30	Jul	49.15	49.25	49.15	49.45	+.50
48.88	46.90	Aug	47.85	47.95	47.85	48.10	+.45
44.20	42.90	Oct	43.70	43.70	43.60	43.70	+.15

Est. Sales 6,453 Prev. Sales 4,577
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,707 up 668

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
63.65	48.07	Feb	52.00	53.50	51.80	53.17	+1.05
62.95	49.20	Mar	51.95	53.30	51.75	52.95	+.98
63.00	49.50	May	52.55	53.95	52.40	53.60	+1.20
57.25	50.75	Jul	54.00	54.40	54.00	54.12	+.72
		Aug				52.00	+.10

Est. Sales 2,674 Prev. Sales 2,143
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,514 up 227

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120.00	77.25	Sep	96.00	96.00	93.60	94.75	—.75
109.50	81.00	Dec	98.30	98.40	96.45	98.05	—.20
116.75	83.00	Mar	101.25	101.45	99.70	101.40	—.10
123.00	91.25	May	103.05	103.40	101.75	103.30	—.45
111.50	92.75	Jul	105.25	105.25	104.10	105.75	—.25
113.50	97.50	Sep	108.00	108.00	106.35	108.00	—.50
116.00	.42	Dec	109.55	109.55	109.45	110.25	—.75

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,293
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,184 off 1,461

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
16.13	9.78	Oct	10.98	11.20	10.78	11.20	+.04
15.22	9.73	Mar	10.80	10.91	10.58	10.90	—.01
15.05	9.80	May	10.81	10.90	10.61	10.89	—.03
14.90	9.88	Jul	10.80	10.89	10.68	10.89	—.04
14.40	.72	Oct	10.85	10.98	10.75	10.98	

Est. Sales 24,894 Prev. Sales 16,914
Prev. Day Open Int. 116,570 off 1,085

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1541	941	Sep	1210	1235	1210	1235	+5
1558	965	Dec	1242	1280	1234	1272	+5
1581	607	Mar	1290	1318	1275	1312	
1572	1000	May	1315	1342	1311	1348	+6
1590	1060	Jul	1340	1349	1340	1378	+10
1515	1264	Sep	1391	1405	1391	1405	+6
1535	1325	Dec				1438	+6

Est. Sales 3,924 Prev. Sales 5,293
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,395 off 173
Est. Sales 3,924 Prev. Sales 5,293
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,395 off 173

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
202.00	122.50	Sep	150.75	151.80	148.75	150.50	+.70
199.50	124.00	Nov	140.00	140.00	137.50	137.75	—1.95
191.00	125.00	Jan	136.50	136.75	135.50	135.50	—1.50
190.50	135.00	Mar	136.00	136.50	135.50	135.50	—1.80
190.00	137.40	May	136.00	136.00	136.00	135.25	—.75
180.00	135.50	Jul	136.00	136.00	136.00	135.05	—.95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,230
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,122 off 54

Metals

HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
135.50	92.50	Sep	136.10	136.70	133.30	133.80	—1.65
132.00	94.50	Oct	134.35	134.35	132.00	132.30	—2.85
127.80	94.50	Nov				130.50	—2.85
130.50	91.50	Dec	130.60	130.70	127.50	128.30	—2.85
126.30	94.00	Jan				125.70	—2.85
115.30	99.50	Feb				122.75	—2.85
122.80	92.30	Mar	122.60	122.60	119.50	120.10	—2.85
115.50	99.85	Apr				118.10	—2.85
116.80	97.00	May	117.80	117.80	116.00	116.30	—2.65
108.20	102.30	Jun				114.25	—2.85
113.00	96.50	Jul				112.30	—2.85
		Aug				110.70	—2.85
110.50	95.50	Sep				109.10	—2.85
108.30	94.50	Dec	108.50	108.50	106.25	106.20	—2.85
		Jan				104.90	—2.85
99.25	96.00	Mar				103.80	—2.85
		May				102.80	—2.85
		Jul				101.80	—2.85

Est.Sales 7,000 Prev.Sales 13,289 Prev.Day Open Int. 33,586 Chg. +1,058

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
78.00	73.20	Sep				81.00	+2.00
		Oct				82.00	+2.00
		Nov				82.00	+2.00
80.00	75.00	Dec				82.00	+2.00
75.00	75.00	Jan				82.00	+2.00
75.00	75.00	Mar				82.00	+2.00
75.00	75.00	May				82.00	+2.00
75.00	75.00	Jul				82.00	+2.00
		Sep				82.00	+2.00
75.00	75.00	Dec				82.00	+2.00
75.00	75.00	Jan				82.00	+2.00
75.00	75.00	Mar				82.00	+2.00
		May				82.00	+2.00

Est.Sales Prev.Sales
Prev.Day Open Int.

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
760.0	469.5	Sep	473.0	476.5	471.0	475.5	—4.5
524.0	482.0	Oct				477.4	—4.5
		Nov				481.8	—4.5
742.0	478.5	Dec	483.5	485.9	481.1	485.8	—4.5
688.0	490.5	Jan				487.4	—4.5
665.0	489.0	Mar	494.0	496.0	491.5	495.4	—4.6
647.0	498.0	May	503.0	503.0	499.0	502.2	—4.7
667.5	505.5	Jul	509.0	509.0	506.5	509.4	—4.8
654.0	512.5	Sep				517.0	—4.9
623.5	525.0	Dec	530.5	530.5	525.0	527.9	—5.1
596.0	546.0	Jan				531.1	—5.2
613.0	537.5	Mar	540.0	540.0	540.0	539.2	—5.2
589.0	549.5	May				547.4	—5.2
		Jul				555.8	—5.2

Est. Sales 11,000 Prev. Sales 14,577
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,866 off 1,184

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
481.50	480.50	Sep	469.00	469.00	454.00	455.40	—24.30
560.50	472.50	Oct	478.50	472.00	457.30	457.50	—24.80
551.00	477.60	Jan	476.00	478.50	463.60	463.80	—24.80
554.50	485.50	Apr	482.00	483.50	468.70	468.90	—24.80
528.50	495.80	Jul	487.50	487.50	487.50	474.10	—24.80
513.00	503.00	Oct	495.00	495.00	490.00	479.90	—24.80

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,588
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,519 up 63

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
149.50	106.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	105.00	102.85	—3.00
147.00	106.00	Dec	106.00	107.50	104.00	104.85	—3.00
142.00	108.50	Mar	107.50	108.75	107.00	106.60	—3.00
125.75	111.20	Jun	110.50	110.50	109.00	108.35	—3.00
119.40	115.50	Sep				110.35	—3.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 256
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,389

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
417.00	356.50	Sep	384.50	384.50	384.50	378.60	—10.90
472.00	352.50	Oct	385.00	386.60	377.00	380.30	—11.10
		Nov				382.60	—11.20
455.50	357.00	Dec	389.50	391.60	381.50	384.80	—11.20
457.50	362.00	Feb	393.00	395.50	385.50	389.00	—11.40
460.00	366.20	Apr	398.00	399.50	389.80	392.90	—11.40
446.20	372.00	Jun	403.00	403.00	395.50	397.10	—11.80
468.00	375.00	Aug	407.50	407.50	399.00	401.00	—12.00
476.00	385.00	Oct	413.30	413.30	406.00	405.40	—12.20
483.00	388.50	Dec	414.00	416.00	406.00	409.80	—12.40
456.50	392.80	Feb	414.20	414.20	412.00	414.60	—12.60
446.00	396.50	Apr				419.20	—12.80
467.00	428.50	Jun				424.00	—13.00

Est. Sales 50,000 Prev. Sales 36,227
Prev. Day Open Int. 119,366 off 1,697

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.65	91.28	Sep	92.69	92.71	92.64	92.64	—.06
93.39	91.61	Dec	92.97	92.98	92.84	92.86	—.10
93.28	91.46	Mar	92.95	92.98	92.98	92.97	—.04
93.06	91.52	Jun	92.80	92.88	92.80	92.88	—.01
92.97	91.60	Sep				92.75	+.01
92.24	92.04	Dec				92.43	+.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,845
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,965 up 587

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100-14	92-24	Sep	95-4	95-4	94-21	94-21	—9
97-31	92-29	Dec	94-22	94-28	94-12	94-12	—9
97-25	92-24	Mar	94-18	94-18	94-4	94-4	—9
93-28	93-18	Jun				93-29	—10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 36,705
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,140 off 848

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100-4	79-1	Sep	89-28	90-4	89-11	89-12	—14
99-24	80	Dec	89-18	89-22	88-28	88-30	—14
99-12	79-21	Mar	89	89-9	88-17	88-18	—13
99-4	82-18	Jun	88-19	88-19	88-6	88-6	—13
99-5	85-31	Sep	88-15	88-15	87-27	87-27	—13
98-20	85-22	Dec	88-1	88-1	87-16	87-16	—14
98-13	85-14	Mar				87-6	—14
97-19	86-14	Jun				86-29	—14
92-12	87-14	Sep				86-20	—14
86-13	86-13	Dec				86-11	—14

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 415,134
Prev. Day Open Int. 315,474 up 6,958

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
95-11	86-19	Sep	89-17	89-19	89-8	89-9	—5
92-21	85-14	Dec	88-15	88-20	88	88-1	—11
89-29	85	Mar				87-9	—11
89-17	84-26	Jun				86-21	—11
89-6	84-7	Sep				86-2	—11

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,212
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,307 up 139

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
92.39	88.74	Sep	92.01	92.02	91.94	91.95	—.07
92.40	89.85	Dec	92.12	92.15	92.01	92.02	—.09
92.35	89.96	Mar	92.08	92.11	91.98	91.99	—.08
92.19	89.91	Jun	91.93	91.95	91.84	91.85	—.07
92.04	90.04	Sep	91.71	91.74	91.65	91.65	—.07
91.82	90.04	Dec	91.43	91.45	91.38	91.38	—.05
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.34	91.34	91.29	91.29	—.03
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.22	91.23	91.18	91.18	—.02
91.72	90.32	Sep	91.16	91.16	91.11	91.11	—.02
91.53	90.24	Dec	91.02	91.02	90.97	90.97	—.02
91.45	90.28	Mar	90.99	91.00	90.95	90.94	—.02
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.90	90.90	90.86	90.85	—.02
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.84	90.85	90.81	90.80	—.02
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.72	90.75	90.71	90.70	—.02
91.08	90.34	Mar	90.71	90.72	90.68	90.67	—.02
90.97	90.41	Jun	90.64	90.64	90.62	90.61	—.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 232,437
Prev. Day Open Int. 758,132 up 13,478

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.9518	1.5290	Sep	1.8666	1.8670	1.8450	1.8490	—412
1.9230	.0230	Dec	1.8364	1.8364	1.8154	1.8186	—410
1.8950	1.6610	Mar	1.8070	1.8070	1.7910	1.7908	—408

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 19,582
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,682 up 978

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8828	.8093	Sep	.8578	.8578	.8529	.8552	—28
.8734	.8050	Dec	.8484	.8484	.8434	.8462	—24
.8665	.7990	Mar	.8402	.8402	.8370	.8393	—22
.8576	.7995	Jun	.8315	.8315	.8315	.8330	—20
.8530	.7985	Sep				.8293	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,784
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,777 off 362

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6489	.5525	Sep	.6347	.6348	.6307	.6315	—61
.6483	.5769	Dec	.6337	.6338	.6299	.6308	—59
.6474	.5820	Mar	.6326	.6326	.6286	.6294	—58
.6442	.6233	Jun				.6282	—55
		Sep				.6270	—54
		Dec				.6260	—51

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 37,364
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,036 off 461

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per Yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.007390	.006268	Sep	.007195	.007205	.007170	.007171	+24
.007144	.006290	Dec	.007194	.007198	.007164	.007165	+23
.007140	.006315	Mar	.007190	.007190	.007158	.007153	+19
.007055	.006645	Jun				.007148	+28

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 27,456
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,865 up 4,620

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7975	.6850	Sep	.7600	.7603	.7566	.7595	—64
.7965	.6300	Dec	.7594	.7600	.7559	.7588	—65
.7950	.6500	Mar	.7575	.7580	.7551	.7575	—68
.7930	.7065	Jun	.7550	.7550	.7550	.7560	—71
.7820	.6916	Sep	.7530	.7530	.7530	.7545	—72

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,951
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,275 up 151

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
207.10	187.10	Sep	195.00	197.20	195.00	197.30	+1.10
203.10	189.50	Nov	194.50	195.90	193.40	195.10	+.30
205.50	186.30	Jan	199.50	200.10	198.70	199.20	—.50
206.10	191.00	Mar	203.60	203.60	202.10	202.80	—.80
206.70	196.50	May	205.20	205.20	204.80	205.50	—.70

Est. Sales 593 Prev. Sales 349
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,917 off 88

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
82.85	.80	Oct	73.70	73.70	72.30	72.58	—1.00
77.00	62.80	Dec	72.95	72.95	71.40	72.86	—.80
77.70	63.82	Mar	74.15	74.15	72.85	73.35	—.90
77.40	64.48	May	74.75	74.75	73.80	74.05	—.83
78.28	65.67	Jul	75.00	75.05	74.17	74.17	—.83
72.85	67.70	Oct	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.80	—.53
69.10	66.40	Dec	68.50	68.90	68.20	68.27	—.38

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,367
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,809 up 107

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
96.39	50.05	Oct	79.50	86.50	78.50	86.90	+2.52
96.89	51.15	Nov	80.00	87.50	79.50	87.50	+2.44
97.15	52.37	Dec	80.25	88.00	79.75	87.90	+2.15
95.00	52.95	Jan	81.00	86.50	78.50	86.75	+1.96
92.45	53.60	Feb	76.80	82.50	75.50	81.50	+.11
88.10	50.70	Mar	73.00	75.00	72.75	74.90	—2.29
85.10	49.30	Apr	72.00	76.00	71.50	74.80	+.71
82.00	48.40	May	68.20	70.40	68.20	69.75	—2.29

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,138
Prev. Day Open Int. 97,970 up 225

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
32.35	16.58	Oct	28.60	31.60	28.35	31.55	+1.51
31.00	17.30	Nov	28.05	30.70	27.92	30.58	+1.08
30.30	12.80	Dec	27.22	30.00	27.22	29.80	+1.08
29.57	17.87	Jan	26.55	28.80	26.47	28.88	+.83
29.15	18.15	Feb	25.80	28.40	25.80	28.30	+1.02
28.73	18.40	Mar	25.40	26.60	25.38	26.60	—.08
28.41	18.03	Apr	24.86	26.00	24.86	26.80	—.15
28.14	18.03	May	24.40	25.01	24.40	25.00	—.18
27.89	16.65	Jun	24.05	25.25	24.80	25.25	
27.67	17.08	Jul	24.20	24.55	24.20	24.95	—.36
27.40	18.70	Aug	23.57	23.57	23.57	23.57	—1.19
27.20	19.40	Oct	23.70	23.70	23.70	23.70	—.44
26.95	19.10	Nov	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	—.48
27.00	19.45	Dec	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	—.32
26.18	21.23	Feb	23.00	23.50	23.00	23.50	—.43
24.85	22.40	Mar	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	+.17

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 105,551
Prev. Day Open Int. 292,598 up 23,555

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
374.90	305.20	Sep	327.90	328.00	320.20	321.45	—2.20
378.90	308.65	Dec	332.00	332.20	324.00	325.10	—2.20
382.20	312.00	Mar	334.20	334.20	327.00	328.00	—2.40
383.35	316.00	Jun	330.00	330.00	330.00	332.10	—2.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 49,818
Prev. Day Open Int. 152,768 up 725

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
297.90	234.00	Sep	249.00	249.00	244.60	245.95	—.75
302.10	237.00	Dec	251.40	251.50	247.30	248.35	—.80
303.80	260.25	Mar				251.60	—.85

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 111
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,325 up 5

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
188.30	167.25	Sep	179.80	180.00	175.80	176.25	—1.40
206.50	169.25	Dec	182.25	182.50	177.85	178.35	—1.35
207.90	174.75	Mar	183.00	183.00	179.65	179.85	—1.70
192.25	187.00	Jun	184.75	184.75	182.00	181.35	—1.95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,240
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,131 off 366

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,096.70 f	1,105.00 f
Reuters	1,820.20	1,812.80
D.J. Futures	137.99	133.84
Com. Research	236.15	236.45

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

مكتبة الأهرام

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

IRIS
A SYSTEM
FOR INSTANTANEOUS
PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS.

BANQUE
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PARIS (BST) - MONACO
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(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 8

AssdNGs, Eldon, CabotOG n, EnronOG n, Carrigaeind, NovaNord, Coastal s, US Surg s

NEW LOWS 73

AdvsdGro, ArcoChem n, AvonCp, BerlinCoat, Chillips s, CnPw 7¾pf, CrowdCoB s, FairCom, IE Indust, Kollmor, MerMid cedef, NevsnPS, PrimeMotr, REITT, SharesGas, SysCtr, UnElTel, Wean Unit, AmcapPtfl, BkBoston, CTS Corp, CinMilCm, CrowdrdA n, DymoCo Am, FlowerTel, Holmes n, KemperCp, Mallinc, McClatchy, Mocon, Pier 1, RacalTel, SoulndGE, SunshMin, ToyoRU s, VulcanMatl, AmTel&T, BCE Inc s, CCX Corp, ChrisC prst, Craig pr, Culbro, FstUnREst, HerculesInc, K Mart, MGI Prop, MoscoCp, NorthCp, PetrleStr, RAH Tiffan n, SFePacCp, StorageTch, ThomBett, VanKmpLtd, AmpcoPitt, CTS Corp, CinMilCm, CrowdrdA n, DymoCo Am, FlowerTel, Holmes n, KemperCp, Mallinc, McClatchy, Mocon, Pier 1, RacalTel, SoulndGE, SunshMin, ToyoRU s, VulcanMatl

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 0

NEW LOWS 36

AM Intl wt, Chicp wtY, Goran Inc, AlmmdGld n, PerlnCp pf, StarCpB pf, VHTHoll, AmFstP2, DiVHotel, GlenOil B, OrioleHme A, PrimEnt, TostkBkns, ValleyForge, Cablevsn, ForestCty A, IversenTc, OrioleHme B, RepolBel, TotalPetl pf, ChodeUtd, ForestCty B, MidwCo, PanEnAM, Salem Corp, TriangHme

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NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
35	12	Spain	.98e	7.7	—	13	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
9	3¾	Sportan	.13I	—	—	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—
5	4	Sprague	.05e	1.1	17	67	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
43½	21⅞	Springs	1.20	5.5	6	z135	22¼	21¾	21⅞	− ¼
60½	42½	SquarD	2.20	5.3	10	x407	42¼d	41	41¼	− ¾
16¾	7½	StBPnl	—	—	—	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
16⅛	9⅝	StdCm	.52	5.1	—	3	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
12¾	5⅞	StFdBk	.40	5.8	5	264	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	8½	StMotr	.32	3.7	13	42	9	8¾	8¾	− ¼
19⅛	7	StdPac	.25e	31.6	2	729	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	− ⅜
32⅜	18	StdPrd	.92	4.9	14	22	19½	18¾	18¾	− ¾
27¾	21¼	Standex	.68	2.9	10	12	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
34⅞	24	Stanhm	.80	2.7	13	140	31	30½	30⅝	− ⅜
40	28⅛	StanlWk	1.20	3.9	12	469	30⅞	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
25⅞	20½	Starret	.68	2.8	9	42	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
11⅛	9	StaMSe	1.04	10.5	—	37	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	− ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Steeac	—	—	35	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—
10	5½	StrlBcp	.20	3.0	—	x16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	StrlCh	1.00	16.0	6	218	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—
11	5½	SterlSft	—	—	9	57	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
49	40⅜	StrlSf pf	7.20	15.5	—	15	45¾	45½	45½	—
7⅝	4⅛	Stiel	—	—	48	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
43⅜	33½	StneW s	1.26	3.5	37	35	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	− ½
21⅝	10½	StoneC	.72	6.5	3	1254	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	StonRs	—	—	—	16	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	− ⅛
14	6¼	StorEq	.80	11.9	3	x61	7 d	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
35¼	10	StorTc n	—	—	16	1406	20¾	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
35¼	15½	Stratus	—	—	11	321	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	− ⅛
30⅝	19½	StridRt	.40	1.7	12	1270	24	23¼	23½	− ¼
33	22	SturmR	1.20	4.8	9	6	25	24⅞	24⅞	—
14½	5	SuavSh	.10e	1.0	18	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅞	SunDis n	1.10	12.6	4	103	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	—
4½	2¾	SunDisB	—	—	—	64	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
22½	13⅜	SunEl	—	—	—	25	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	SunEng	1.26e	10.0	60	54	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	32⅞	SunCo	1.80	5.2	55	782	34⅞	34	34⅝	+ ½
39⅞	24¼	Sunst s	1.10	4.4	7	1284	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	SunMn	—	—	—	2903	2¾d	2⅛	2¼	—
9⅝	8¾	SunM pf	1.11	13.8	—	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
36⅞	19	SunTrst	.84	4.3	7	637	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
21⅛	15¾	SuprFd s	.32	1.8	14	112	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—
29¼	21¾	SupValu	.60	2.6	12	530	24½	23¾	23¾	− ⅝
25½	14¾	Swind s	.26b	1.5	16	54	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
17⅞	10¾	SwHelv	—	—	—	92	13⅛	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
24	4⅞	SybIT	—	—	32	253	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
19½	14½	Synovs	.36	2.5	12	95	15	14⅝	15	—
63¾	40	Syntex	1.00	2.8	16	2494	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅝
38⅞	25¼	Sysco	.20	.6	22	1226	32	31⅛	31½	− ⅜
24⅞	7⅝	SystCl	—	—	16	120	9⅛d	8¼	9	—
T										
26	9⅝	TCBY	.12	1.2	6	2467	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	7	TCF Fn	.40	4.7	6	85	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	TCW	.84	10.8	—	197	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—
30	25⅝	TECO	1.62	5.8	12	316	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
8⅝	6¼	TIS	1.28	17.4	7	139	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	TJX	.46	3.7	13	646	12⅞	12½	12½	− ¼
22½	14½	TNP	1.63	9.1	10	32	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
51⅝	36¼	TRW	1.72	4.4	10	529	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	TacBt n	—	—	—	11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	18	Taiwan	16.44e	72.3	—	76	22⅞	21⅞	22¾	+ 1⅛
14	4¼	Talley	.50	7.0	8	866	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	9¼	Talley pf	1.00	9.4	—	75	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
91	61¼	Tambd	2.16	2.5	22	433	87⅞	86¼	86⅞	+ 1⅜
30⅛	13⅛	Tandem	—	—	11	4575	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
48	26⅝	Tandy	.60	2.2	8	1290	27	26¾	26⅞	—
22	15	Tndycrf	—	—	12	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—
12⅞	10⅛	TauNY n	.45e	4.0	—	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
12⅜	10⅛	TauCA n	.43e	3.8	—	79	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	6½	TchSym	—	—	7	90	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
21	11⅝	Tektrnx	.60	4.3	37	1007	14⅞	14⅛	14½	− ⅛
2	⅝	Telcom	—	—	13	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	—
36⅛	17¼	Teldyn s	.80	4.3	5	490	19⅛	18⅜	18⅝	− ⅛
29⅝	22½	Telef	1.61e	6.3	5	x130	25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
38⅜	28⅛	Templ s	.80	2.5	8	440	33⅛	31	31⅛	− 1¾
18½	11½	TempIE	.33e	2.3	—	126	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
9¼	7⅝	TmpGlb	.90	10.9	—	311	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
9¼	6¾	TmpGlb	.90	11.8	—	x2002	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—
10½	8	TmpIVl	.43e	5.2	—	168	8¼	8¼	8¼	—
71	49	Tenncc	3.20	5.5	12	1528	59⅞	57⅞	58⅝	− 1½
20¼	15¾	Tesco n	2.20	12.6	—	186	17⅝	17⅜	17½	—
13⅛	5¾	Terdyn	—	—	—	163	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—
10⅝	7¾	Tesoro	—	—	—	86	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
19½	16⅛	Tesor pf	.54k	—	—	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
68½	49⅛	Texaco	3.00	4.7	14	6711	64⅛	63	63⅛	− 1⅛
51⅜	47⅛	Txc pfC	3.09e	6.1	—	7	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	—
33⅞	18	TexInd	.20	1.1	—	173	18½	18⅛	18¼	− ½
44	25⅝	TexInst	.72	2.8	24	3438	26⅛d	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅝
37⅜	31¼	TexUtil	2.96	8.8	7	1827	34⅛	33½	33⅝	− ⅜
12⅛	4⅜	Textif	—	—	10	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	9	Textfi pf	1.00	10.0	—	4	10	10	10	+ ⅛
10	9⅝	Textfi pfB	—	—	—	z10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
28⅜	18⅝	Textron	1.00	4.8	7	x588	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Thack	—	—	—	34	5¼	5	5¼	—
12⅛	8	ThalC n	—	—	—	159	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
35½	14	Thai	2.45e	13.7	—	202	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
37⅝	22⅛	ThrmEl	—	—	17	211	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	+ ¾
16	9⅝	ThIokl n	.30	3.1	5	298	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
41½	43½	ThmBet	2.12	4.9	14	z230	44¼d	43	43	− ½
20⅜	11⅜	Thomin	.76	6.1	7	44	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
11	4⅝	TMAM	1.40	16.0	6	36	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8⅛	Thorlnd	.12	1.5	13	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
21⅛	10	Tidwtr	—	—	—	545	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—
58⅛	32	Tifany	.28	.8	15	317	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
146½	72⅝	TimeW	1.00	1.3	—	1147	80⅛	78⅞	79½	+ 1
46	36	TmW pfC	4.38	11.4	—	1738	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ¼
43⅛	33½	TmW pfD	5.50	14.3	—	1528	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	+ ¼
41⅛	23⅜	TmMir	1.08	4.2	14	913	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅜
37⅞	25½	Timken	1.00	3.8	20	287	27⅛	26½	26⅝	− ⅜
3¼	1¾	Titan	—	—	15	32	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	viTodSh	—	—	—	108	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	15½	viTdS pf	—	—	—	550	24⅛	23⅛	24	− ⅛
25⅝	12¼	Tokhem	.56	4.0	10	44	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
24	21¾	TolEd pf	2.41e	10.7	—	4	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
27⅛	25⅝	TolEd pf	2.81	10.7	—	5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—
25⅛	22	TolEd pf	2.36	10.1	—	3	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	—
23½	21⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	10.2	—	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
22½	19⅞	TolE adpf	2.24e	10.4	—	—	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	TollBrs	—	—	6	40	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
21⅛	4	Tonka	—	—	—	503	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	− ⅛
30	22½	TootRl	.28	1.7	15	19	34⅛	34	34	—
58⅛	42⅛	Trchmk	1.40	3.1	11	471	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	− ⅜
30	17⅛	Toro	.48	2.6	12	54	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
25⅜	16	Tosco	.60	2.8	6	1675	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
35½	25	TotlS s	.28e	.8	45	51	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅝
35	22⅛	TcyRU s	—	—	20	25626	24⅛d	21⅝	22⅛	− 1⅛
5½	3	Tramel	.70e	22.4	—	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
17⅞	10½	TWA pf	2.25	20.5	—	107	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
48	29⅜	Transm	1.92	6.1	8	509	32	31⅜	31½	− ⅛
24½	21⅝	TranInc	2.16	10.0	10	17	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	TranlH n	—	—	—	569	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	TrCda g	.48	4.7	—	170	14⅝	14½	14½	− ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Trnaco	.44e	24.4	263	41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
49⅝	38⅝	Transco	1.36	3.0	15	230	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅜
54½	49⅝	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.2	—	2	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—
13⅝	7⅝	TranEx	9.85e	—	5	404	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅜	Transcn	—	—	—	92	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	7¼	TrRty n	—	—	—	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	—
16⅝	5⅝	TrnsTec	.48I	—	—	15	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
42⅝	23	Travler	2.40	9.8	6	3096	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	9	Tredgr n	.24	2.7	29	x408	9⅜	9	9	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅜	TriCon	3.39e	14.9	—	174	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅝
59⅜	35¼	Tribune	.96	2.5	13	783	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ½
42⅝	20	Trinty	.80	3.7	14	685	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅝
29⅝	16⅝	Trinova	.68	4.0	19	694	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—
18	9⅝	TritEng	.08I	—	9	279	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	—
25⅝	18⅝	TritE pf	2.00	10.3	—	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25½	9⅝	TucsEP	—	—	—	156	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6½	Tultex	.36	5.2	34	240	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Turk n	.40e	3	—	312	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
30⅝	19	TwinDs	.90	4.6	21	1	19½	19½	19½	− ½
65⅝	41	TycoLb	.32	.6	19	745	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅝
4	2⅝	Tyler	—	—	—	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
U-V										
287⅞	89½	UAL Cp	—	—	10	4411	106⅝	101¼	102¼	+ 2
27½	13¾	UDC pf	3.75	22.4	—	x28	17⅛	16¾	16¾	− ¼
27¼	8¾	UDC	2.00	22.2	2	x133	9⅝	9	9	− ½
25	14½	UDC pf	3.62	22.8	—	x100	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅞
20	14⅛	UGI s	1.18	7.2	12	79	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	10⅝	UJB Fn	1.16	9.5	6	692	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ¼
8¼	3¼	UNCInc	—	—	—	106	3¾	3½	3½	− ⅛
57⅜	39⅝	UNUM	.80	1.6	11	459	51½	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
17½	3¼	URS	—	—	—	14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	20	USFG	2.92	12.8	18	1790	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	− ⅛
45⅞	36⅜	USFG pf	4.10	10.8	—	200	38⅛	38	38⅛	− ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	USG	—	—	5	714	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
25	19½	USLICO	1.00	4.8	8	81	21½	20¾	20¾	− ¾
33¼	24½	UST	1.18	3.8	16	1532	30¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
39½	31½	USX	1.40	4.2	11	3189	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	− ⅛
48⅞	44½	USX pf	4.76e	9.9	—	15	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	− ⅛
10½	4⅝	Ultmte	—	—	—	83	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
17¼	11¾	UniH	.40	2.8	10	65	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅞	UniFst s	.12	.7	14	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
52¾	39	Unilevr	1.48e	3.1	13	122	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
89¼	67⅞	UniNV	1.77e	2.2	13	1173	82	80	80⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	31	UnCmp	1.56	4.7	9	563	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
30¼	15¼	UCarb	1.00	6.3	6	1933	16⅝	16	16	—
26⅛	15¼	UnionC	—	—	19	302	20⅝	20	20	—
28⅞	24⅜	UnElec	2.08	8.2	9	747	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
74⅞	67⅞	UnEl pf	6.40	9.1	—	z50	70	70	70	+ 1
92	85½	UEl pfL	8.00	9.4	—	z220	85½d	85¼	85¼	− ¼
82	79¼	UnEl pf	7.44	9.1	—	z100	82	82	82	+ ⅛
92	86¼	UEl pfH	8.00	9.0	—	z850	89	89	89	+ 1¼
79¼	65⅝	UnPac	2.32	3.3	12	825	72½	70⅝	71	− 1½
15⅞	6½	UPlatr	.48	7.0	56	110	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
24⅞	15⅞	UnTex	.80	3.4	—	311	24	23⅝	23⅝	—
24⅝	5¾	UnitedF	.44	7.0	2	65	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
21⅝	8	Unisys	1.00	11.4	—	3012	8¾	8⅝	8¾	− ⅛
45	25¾	Unisy pf	3.75	14.2	—	537	26⅞	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Unit	—	—	—	1546	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
21	15⅜	UAM	.40	2.5	16	19	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	UDomin s	.20	1.6	7	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—
19	13⅝	UDomR	1.24	8.6	34	12	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅝	UIllum	2.32	8.3	—	119	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
23⅛	21½	UIllu pr	2.20	9.8	—	z100	22½	22⅛	22½	—
13⅞	7⅛	UnitInd	.44	6.0	7	87	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
28⅞	6⅝	UnitInn	—	2.6	—	3	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅝	Unitrv	.30	1.8	11	26	17	16½	17	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
11½	8¼	UKing	.60e	6.2	—	21	9⅝	9½	9½	—
⅜	⅛	UldMM	—	—	—	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
2	½	UPkMn	—	—	—	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	14	UsairG	.12	.7	—	1463	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	USHom	—	—	—	84	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
26¼	12⅛	USShoe	.52	4.0	9	1178	13⅞	13	13	+ ⅛
53⅞	22⅝	US Srg s	.50	.9	40	2215u	55⅜	53⅞	54¼	+ 1
40½	32⅝	USWst s	2.00	5.8	11	5291	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
62½	46⅛	UnTech	1.80	3.6	9	1317	51⅛	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
46⅛	23	Unitel s	1.00	3.9	16	5947	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	UWR	.88	7.2	15	96	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Unitrde	—	—	44	305	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	− ⅛
17	11	Univar s	.30	2.2	11	21	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
39	22⅜	UnvlCp	1.48	6.3	8	81	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
33⅞	21⅜	UnvFd s	.48	2.3	16	264	20½	20⅞	21	− ⅛
14⅞	10½	UnvHR	1.48	13.6	10	x34	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	UMatch	—	—	—	26	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	UnMd s	—	—	—	5	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
6	3½	UMd pfB	—	—	—	30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
34½	24½	Unocal s	.70	2.1	36	3450	33	32¼	32¾	− ⅛
19½	11⅝	UnocEx	.40	2.5	18	192	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
44⅜	33½	Upjohn	1.00	2.7	20	3810	38½	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅛
47¾	32⅜	USLIFE	1.48	4.6	8	207	33	32⅝	32⅜	− ½
9⅝	7½	UslifeF	.92	11.9	—	45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
27⅞	17½	UtilBCo	1.44	7.9	9	103	18⅛	18	18¼	—
28⅜	25⅞	UtilCo pr	2.41	10.0	—	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	18⅜	UtilCo pr	1.77	9.4	—	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	18⅞	VF Cp	1.00	5.1	9	902	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
8	⅝	VMG n	.301	—	—	441	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Valhi	.20	2.0	10	x35	10⅛d	10	10⅛	—
19⅞	13⅜	Valero	.28	1.5	21	8060	19	18⅛	18⅞	—
28⅞	26½	Valer pf	3.44	12.4	—	24	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	ValNG	2.50	14.9	18	251	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	10½	VanDrn	.60	5.3	9	65	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	VKmoM	.70a	7.6	—	x194	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	—
9⅝	5⅝	VKMT	1.02	17.8	—	x281	6⅛	5⅝	6	—
12½	10⅛	VKMI n	.87	8.2	—	61	11	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
11⅝	6½	VKML	1.21	18.3	25	x211	6⅝d	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	23⅛	VKmL pf	2.37	10.1	—	z111	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	− ½
13⅜	4⅛	Varco	—	—	68	588	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	− ⅛
34⅜	19⅜	Varian	.36	.8	—	1322	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝	− ⅛
3½	2	Varity	—	—	6	2789	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
23½	16⅛	Varity pf	1.30	7.8	—	196	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—
14	12⅛	VestSe	1.20a	9.2	11	16	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
2½	⅛	Vestrn	—	—	—	22	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	9	VlnPt n	—	—	—	161	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
84⅝	76	VaEP pf	7.20	9.0	—	z610	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ 2⅞
23⅛	14⅛	Vishay	.03I	.4	9	431	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	27⅞	VistaCh	1.80	6.0	4	38	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	VistaRs	—	—	18	3	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Vivra s	—	—	—	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	VolCC	—	—	—	7	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
23⅜	14⅛	Vons	—	—	46	239	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
120½	96	Vornad	—	—	23	77	115	97	113	+ 16⅛
48	36⅛	VulcM	1.20	3.3	11	367	37⅛d	36	36	− ⅝
W										
13	3⅜	WMS	—	—	—	97	5⅜	5	5⅜	—
24⅞	20	WPL H s	1.74	8.0	11	147	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	5⅛	Wabon	—	—	9	33	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	—
29	18⅛	Wackht	.40	2.1	13	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Wahlco n	—	—	11	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Wainoc	—	—	—	268	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	18½	WalMt s	.14	.5	27	14074	28⅛	27	27⅛	− ⅛
53⅞	39⅞	Walgrn	.80	1.8	17	914	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅛
31½	17⅜	WalCS s	.46	2.4	10	155	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	WrnCpl	—	—	17	293	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
70⅛	49⅛	WarnL s	1.52	2.4	19	2987	64½	61½	62⅛	− ⅛
32½	27⅛	WashGs	2.04	7.2	12	144	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	WshNat	1.08	6.0	20	174	18	18	18	—
311	227½	WshPst	4.00	1.6	16	13	245	244½	245	+ ⅛
31⅛	27⅛	WshWt	2.48	8.9	10	316	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
45⅛	28⅛	Waste s	.36	1.0	28	8194	38⅛	37	37⅛	− ½
26⅛	12⅛	Watkjn	.48	3.4	8	55	14	13⅛	14	+ ½
11	3⅝	Waxmn	.12	2.5	7	320	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
5⅛	2⅛	WeanU	—	—	2	89	2⅛d	2⅛	2⅛	—
10⅛	7⅛	Wean pf	—	—	—	3	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
11⅛	4½	WebbD	.10e	1.7	4	92	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅛	Wedgtn	—	—	—	1	1½	1½	1½	—
27½	24½	WeinRl	1.88	7.4	26	279	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
14½	6½	Weirl	.64	8.8	5	22	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	WelsMk	.60	2.3	14	48	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
43	16	Wellmn	.12	.7	9	1068	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
87⅛	49⅛	WellsF	4.00	4.8	4	1885	59⅛	57⅛	57⅛	− ⅛
37⅛	30½	WelF pf	3.05e	9.1	—	x7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
7½	3⅛	Wendys	.24	3.9	19	3980	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	15	West	.80	2.6	15	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
56⅛	28⅛	WtPtPp	—	—	12	18	30	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	WstctE g	.80	—	18	681	18⅛	18	18⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	7⅛	WCNA	—	—	—	262	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	13½	WIGs pf	1.80	11.5	—	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	WstGR n	—	—	14	64	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	13	WstMa n	.39e	2.4	—	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
1½	⅛	WUnion	—	—	—	658	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
21⅛	5⅛	WUn pfA	—	—	—	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ½
12⅛	2⅛	WUn pfB	—	—	—	64	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
39⅛	28½	WstgE s	1.40	4.3	10	3074	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ½
23⅛	17⅛	Wstpc	2.05e	10.9	—	8	19	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Wstpc pf	2.95e	12.8	—	45	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	Wstvco	1.05	4.2	8	315	25	25⅛	25⅛	− ½
31⅛	20⅛	Weverh	1.20	5.7	8	5119	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
39⅛	29⅛	Weyer pr	2.62	8.7	—	223	30½	29⅛	30	—
		WhITc wi	—	—	—	193	39	38⅛	38⅛	—
16⅛	4½	viWhPit	—	—	—	182	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
33	24½	viWPit pfB	—	—	—	z1500	28½	28½	28½	− ½
33½	21	Whripl	1.10	4.8	10	504	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Whitehl	—	—	39	130	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
32⅛	19⅛	Whitmn	1.06	5.3	14	1307	20⅛	20	20	—
12⅛	7⅛	Whittk n	—	—	8	70	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
1⅛	⅛	viWlfrd	—	—	—	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	5⅛	WilcxG	.33	1.5	7	97	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
44⅛	23⅛	Willam	1.40	5.4	17	706	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
61⅛	43⅛	Willm pf	3.87	6.7	—	32	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	− ⅛
7	5	WilsnO	.11t	1.9	192	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
19⅛	3⅛	Windmr	—	—	—	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
77⅛	51	WinDix	2.16	3.3	17	184	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbg	.10I	—	—	25	5⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
32⅛	26⅛	WiscEn	1.76	6.3	15	748	28	27⅛	27⅛	—
24⅛	19⅛	WiscPS	1.64	7.8	11	427	21½	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	Witco	1.72	6.3	20	384	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Wolvrw	.16	1.8	9	145	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	24⅛	Wolwth s	1.04	4.2	10	3237	26	25	25	− ⅛
15⅛	3	WrldCp	—	—	—	519	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	14	WridVl	1.96e	13.6	—	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
59⅛	38⅛	Wrigley	.88	2.0	15	248	44⅛	43	43	—
15⅛	8⅛	WyleLb	.28	2.4	11	67	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	Wynns	.60	3.4	11	56	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
X-Y-Z										
67⅛	38½	Xerox	3.00	7.5	7	1017	41	39⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
49	45½	Xerox pf	4.12	8.9	—	4	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅛
33½	16½	XTRA	.72	4.1	—	214	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
26½	16⅛	XTRA pf	1.94	11.6	—	20C	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
4	1⅛	Zapata	—	—	—	629	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	5	Zemex	—	—	—	33	5⅛	5½	5⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	5⅛	ZenithE	—	—	—	332	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
20	13⅛	ZenNtl	.88	6.5	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
9	4½	Zenix	.90	16.4	—	47	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
18½	10⅛	Zero	.40	3.5	11	195	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	34⅛	Zurnlr	.76	2.0	16	x485	37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Zweig	1.27e	11.3	—	282	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10	8⅛	ZweigTl	.96	11.1	—	z1441	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—

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مكتبة الأهرام

SAS Sells 50% of Linjeflyg

By David Bartal
Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish airline industry took a major step toward eventual deregulation on Monday, with the announcement by Scandinavian Airlines System that it had sold its 50 percent stake in the domestic airline Linjeflyg for 475 million kronor ($82.9 million).

The buyer is the Swedish company Bilspedition AB, the largest trucking company in Scandinavia.

Linjeflyg, Sweden's biggest domestic airline, has a network covering 18 cities and carries 4.7 million passengers annually. Until now, SAS and Linjeflyg have divided up most of Sweden's domestic routes, on which 7.7 million passengers flew last year.

"Even though Linjeflyg has always operated as an independent company without interference from SAS, it now seems correct to terminate our ownership interests as the market is liberalized," said the SAS president and chief executive Jan Carlzon. "SAS and Linjeflyg will gradually become competitors, mainly on the domestic market."

Linjeflyg hopes to give SAS a run for its money on some foreign routes as well. For example, it has applied to British authorities for permission to fly to Gatwick airport in London starting November.

Although the cash to be realized from the sale of Linjeflyg is "very welcome," sagging profit for SAS was not the main reason for the sale, according to Anders Claesson, the chief financial officer for SAS.

"The main reason is the need for Linjeflyg to develop on its own merits. We don't want to hinder their development," Mr. Claesson said.

The announcement that SAS was selling its 50 percent stake in Linjeflyg was received positively by the other owner of Linjeflyg, Aktiebolaget Aerotransport, the Swedish parent company of SAS, which is jointly run by the governments of Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

"I welcome this agreement," said ABA's president Olle Hedberg. "The next step, which should come within the next two or three years, is to offer Linjeflyg employees the opportunity to become part-owners and at the same time list Linjeflyg on the stock exchange."

The purchase of half of the country's largest domestic airline may prove a difficult pill to swallow for Bilspedition, which has annual sales of about 23 billion kronor.

"It is hard to see this as a particularly good investment in the short term," said Gordon Maclean of Swiss Bank in London. He pointed to the effects of high fuel costs and interest rates, and the discouraging outlook for the Swedish economy.

IFIL to Buy 7% Of Worms & Cie. Unit

Reuters

TURIN — The Agnelli family's industrial holding company, IFIL SpA, said Monday that it will spend 260 billion lire ($224 million) for a 7 percent stake in Pechelbronn, a unit of France's Worms & Cie.

IFIL, which also has an alliance with the French food giant BSN, has interests in food, financial services, industry and tourism. Pechelbronn has interests in insurance, transportation, property, food, paper and luxury goods.

Umberto Agnelli, IFIL's chairman, had said in June that IFIL was considering acquisitions in the food sector.

Bank Changes Are Planned In Romania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUCHAREST — Romania is to restructure its finance and banking system as part of the transition to a market economy, the new governor of the country's national bank, Mugur Isarescu, said Monday.

He also said Romania intends to send the International Monetary Fund and World Bank a clear signal on the country's commitment to fast reform, at those institutions' annual meeting in Washington this month.

The government plans to "decentralize and dismantle the planned system to create market economy organisms," he told a press conference.

He did not rule out the setting up of private banks, and said the national bank's role in the new system would be to "coordinate payments of the national economy and establish monetary policy."

A new banking law is to go before parliament on Sept. 15. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Bundesbank's Köhler Seeking a Lower Rate

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank would like call money to slip below its 8 percent Lombard emergency rate, but a rigid German money market has so far prevented a lower call money rate, a Bundesbank board member, Claus Köhler, said on Monday.

"We would be pleased if call money were not at 8 percent," he said in a telephone interview. "But we keep noticing that rigidities emerge to make things very difficult. We are still offering generous funding."

Call money has traded at or near the Lombard rate since the two German economies merged July 1.

Mr. Köhler's comments followed widespread uncertainty about German banks' current funding needs and about the behavior of East German banks in their first exposure to a free-market system. The money market has been tight for weeks.

Bankers say East German banks have kept funds to themselves or deposited them with the Bundesbank rather than injecting them into the money market. West German banks have turned to the Lombard facility to meet the ensuing liquidity shortfall.

Before the start of German monetary union on July 1, when the Deutsche mark became legal tender in the East, call money had traded at around 7.80 percent. Banks' daily Lombard borrowing had frequently been below 1 billion DM ($637.5 million) compared with current levels of around 5 billion DM.

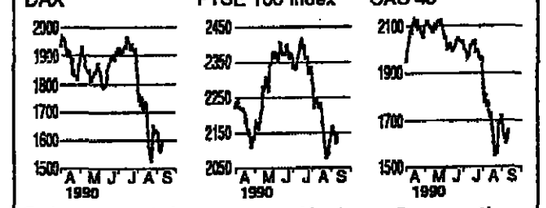
Mr. Köhler, who is responsible for money and capital markets on the Bundesbank's seven-member directorate, said a lower call money rate would allow banks to reduce Lombard funding.

But he gave no sign that the Bundesbank would attempt to drive call money sharply lower.

■ Wholesale Prices Up

The Federal Statistics Office said Monday that West German wholesale prices rose 1.5 percent in August from the year earlier, the highest year-on-year rise since December, Reuters reported from Wiesbaden, West Germany.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	104.90	102.00	+2.84
Brussels	Stock Index	5518.51	5465.45	+0.97
Frankfurt	DAX	1600.45	1562.92	+2.40
Frankfurt	FAZ	683.46	647.15	+5.61
Helsinki	UNITAS	489.20	497.90	-1.75
London	Financial Times 30	1655.10	1638.50	+1.01
London	FTSE 100	2147.00	2122.90	+1.14
Madrid	General Index	246.83	241.34	+2.27
Milan	MIB	884.30	878.80	+0.63
Paris	CAC 40	1661.76	1619.16	+2.63
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1089.80	1086.90	+0.27
Vienna	Stock Index	589.37	568.89	+3.60
Zurich	SBS	Closed	565.00	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Peugeot Sees No Drop in '90 Profit

Reuters

PARIS — Despite the Gulf crisis, Peugeot SA still expects to match its 1989 net profit of 10.30 billion francs ($1.98 billion) this year, Chairman Jacques Calvet said Monday.

Mr. Calvet told reporters that he hoped revenue growth for 1990 would slightly exceed the 5.8 percent increase reported for the first six months of the year. In 1989, Peugeot had revenue of 152.96 billion francs.

Peugeot's stock jumped 23 francs Monday to 562 after Mr. Calvet made his remarks but later fell back to close down 15 francs at 524.

The crisis means Peugeot will have to work harder, but it does not intend to change either its investment program or its strategy of focusing more on cars with diesel engines, Mr. Calvet said.

Asked about prospects for the European car market, he forecast a drop in sales this year of 0.7 percent to 13.31 million, followed by a further decline of 3 percent in 1991.

Mr. Calvet said his forecast assumes an oil price of $27 a barrel at the end of 1990 and throughout 1991, and a dollar exchange rate of 5.20 to 5.30 French francs.

It also anticipates a reduction in France's value-added tax on cars and other expensive consumer goods to 22 percent from 25 percent. Officials have said that Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy will propose such a cut, to take effect later this month, in the 1991 budget that the cabinet will finalize on Wednesday.

Mr. Calvet said he confidently expects Peugeot to recover by the end of the year the 0.4 percentage points of the French market it lost in the first eight months of the year.

Peugeot's share of the French market at the end of August was 33.3 percent.

Soviets to Slash Polish Oil Supplies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland said on Monday that it expected a drastic cut in crude-oil supplies from the Soviet Union next year, but denied reports that Moscow would stop deliveries altogether.

"The Soviet Union wants to drastically limit oil exports to the former Soviet bloc countries and negotiations are under way," said Andrzej Charlemagne, a spokesman for the government's Central Planning Office.

He said a Polish delegation had visited Moscow for talks last week and been told to expect a significant drop in supplies.

"So the situation with our oil imports is not funny," he said. "We're still talking with Moscow, but pessimists estimate that they will sell us in 1991 not more than one-third of what was planned for this year, or around four million tons of crude."

Mr. Charlemagne denied a Polish newspaper report that quoted a government official as saying Moscow would stop all oil exports to East European neighbors next year and would refuse to sell even for hard currency.

The reports had quoted Zbigniew Kopyra, director of the planning ministry, as saying that Moscow had made clear to the delegation the Soviet Union "was not planning to export its oil to Poland, or to other Eastern countries" starting next year.

The report also asserted that Moscow would be cutting by 30 percent its original planned supply to Poland this year of 12.8 million metric tons.

If Warsaw does not conclude an agreement with Moscow for oil supplies next year, it will be faced with spending up to $4 billion a year on supplies from elsewhere.

The Soviet Union, the world's biggest oil producer, has fallen seriously behind on exports this year to several East European countries that are heavily dependent on its supplies.

Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany asked the Soviet Union at a meeting in Warsaw earlier this month to catch up on its contracts by delivering more oil in the fourth quarter of this year, but Polish officials said Moscow refused. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Japanese to Train East Europeans

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan and Britain agreed Monday to train East Europeans at Japanese-affiliated companies in Britain, including the electronics giants Sony Corp. and Sanyo Electric Co., and the trading firm Marubeni Corp.

The agreement came during talks between Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his British counterpart Douglas Hurd, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Mr. Nakayama also promised to send Japanese specialists to Britain to coordinate additional support for Eastern Europe.

SAVE & PROSPER BALANCED FUND

NOTICE OF MEETING

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
45, Rue des Scillas, Howald
LUXEMBOURG
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1st September 1990

To Our Shareholders,

We have the honour of inviting you to attend the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Save & Prosper Balanced Fund, which will take place at the Company's registered office at 45, Rue des Scillas, Howald, Luxembourg, on 28 September 1990 at 11:30 a.m. with the purpose of considering and voting upon the following agenda:

1. **Submission of the Report of the Board of Directors;**
2. **Approval of the Statement of Net Assets as of 30 June 1990 and Statement of Operations for the year ended 30 June 1990;**
3. **Allocation of the net profits; decision on the distribution of a dividend to shareholders on record at 28 September 1990;**
4. **Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;**
5. ***Election of Directors and of Statutory Auditor;***
6. **Any Other Business.**

Resolutions on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting will require no quorum and will be taken at the majority of the shareholders present or represented.
In order to be valid, proxy forms duly completed must be received at the registered office on 24 September 1990 at 5 p.m. at the latest.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BERLIN: *Lufthansa Seeks Flights*

(Continued from first finance page)

ginning Oct. 28, Lufthansa said it plans to begin service from Berlin to Tokyo, New York, Beijing and Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

But there are some formidable obstacles to Lufthansa's plans to create a hub in Berlin, including limited capacity at Tegel Airport.

Tegel is operating at capacity with 280 flights each day, roughly the number accommodated last year by the airport in Salt Lake City, Utah. The terminal cannot handle the projected increase in passengers, which were up more than 13 percent in the first seven months of the year at 4.3 million.

Lufthansa said it hoped the Berlin Airport Authority would build a terminal for long-distance international flights at the even-smaller Schönefeld Airport in East Berlin.

PRICES: *Deregulation Hastened*

(Continued from first finance page)

decontrolling the price of handbags and permitting handbag makers to bid for scarce raw leather? Soon, most of the nation's leather would find its way to the handbag makers, while shoe production would drop.

Opening borders is also forcing rapid decontrols. East Germans, now that their currency has been turned into West German marks, are buying from the West en masse.

With price controls and the government allocation of materials eliminated, some of the 8,000 state enterprises will become efficient enough to survive, while others will fail or be sold.

Many Poles and East Germans also seem convinced that the hardships of the go-fast strategy are temporary, soon to be replaced by free-market prosperity.

AMEX

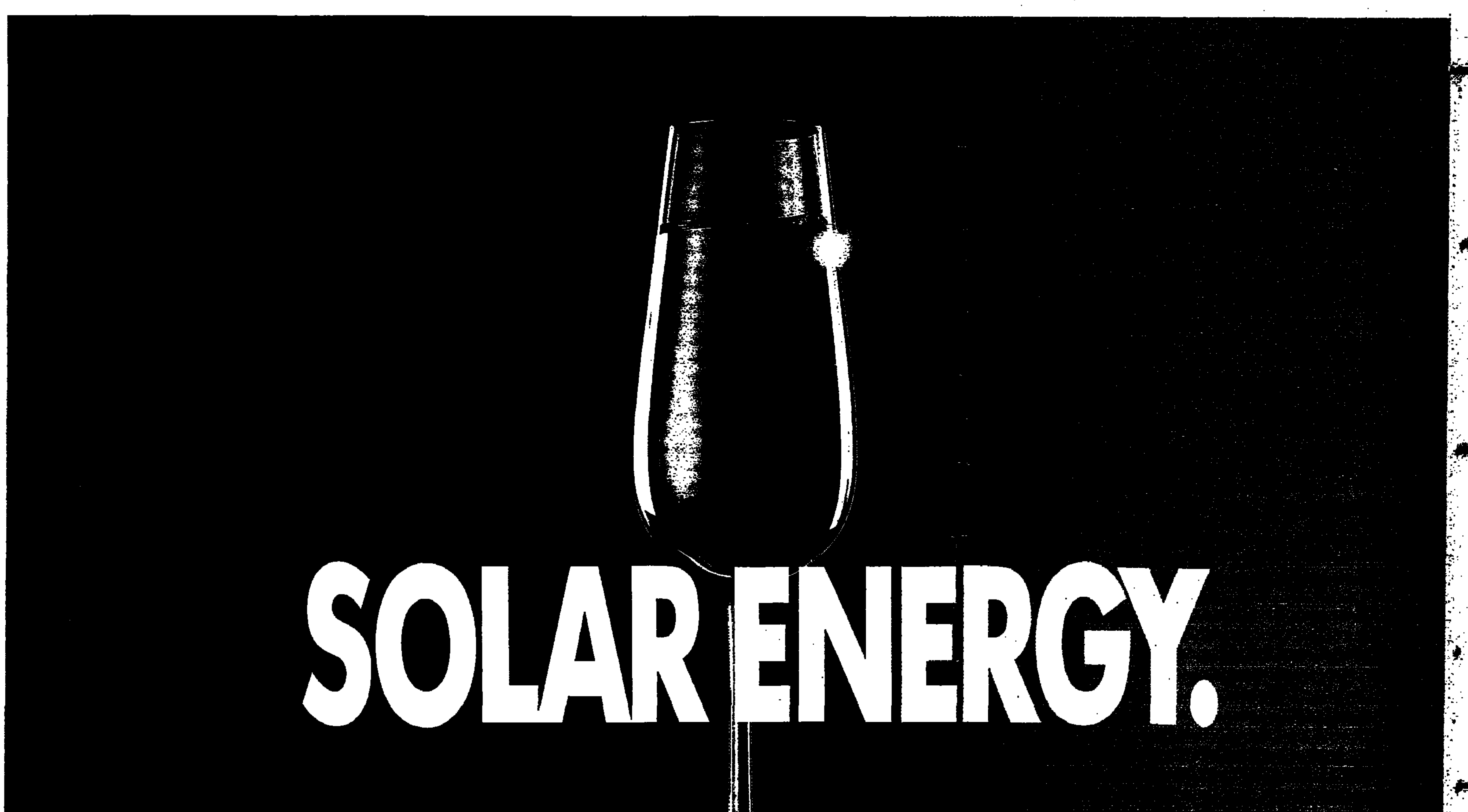
Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
		A								
10⅛	7⅜	AIM Str	.96	12.2	–	x84	8	7¾	7⅞	–
12⅞	4½	AMC		–	–	101	5	4⅞	4⅞	–
2	⅝	AM I wt		–	–	10	⅛d	⅛	⅛	– 1/16
3⅛	⅛	ARC		–	–	5	1⅛	1/16	1/16	– 1/16
25⅛	6⅛	AT&E		–	–	520	10⅛	9¾	9¾	– ¾
1⅝	⅜	ATTC wt		–	–	40	⅜	⅜	⅜	– ⅛
13½	4⅜	ATI		–	9	237	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
62¼	45⅝	ATT Fd	2.43e	5.2	–	x72	47½	46⅝	46⅝	– ½
15⅝	8¼	Abiomd		–	–	16	8⅞	8½	8½	– ⅜
12	2⅝	AckCom		–	–	116	3	2⅞	2⅞	–
7⅞	4	AcmeU	.10e	1.5	–	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
4⅝	2	Action		–	–	238	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
27⅛	23⅝	Acton pf	3.75	15.6	–	1	24	24	24	–
14¼	5⅝	AdvMed		–	–	232	9¾	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅜
8	6	AdMd pf	1.00	14.5	–	60	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	15¼	AirWat		–	–	65	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅞
12⅞	3⅞	Aircoa	2.16	38.4	–	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Alamco		–	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
8¼	5½	AlbaW		–	7	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	–
2⅞	1½	Alfin		–	–	40	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¾	AllouH n		–	5	73	2⅛	2¼	2¼	– ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Allou wt		–	–	16	⅜	⅜	⅜	–
5⅛	¾	Allstar		–	–	37	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Alphain		–	–	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
3⅛	1¼	AlpinGr		–	–	2	2	2	2	+ ¼
45	40⅝	Alcoa pf	3.75	9.2	–	y100	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
49⅞	27⅝	Alza		–	71	561	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	–
44⅞	24⅞	Alza un		–	–	195	37⅞	36½	36½	– ½
18⅞	10½	Amdhl	.10	.8	9	1636	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅜
15⅝	12	AFstP2	1.68	14.3	–	17	12 d	11¾	11¾	– ¼
⅝	¼	AExpl		–	–	566	⅜	⅜	⅜	–
26	15⅝	AFruc A	.24	1.0	10	72	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ½
24½	15½	AFruc B	.24	1.1	9	18	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	AHlthM		–	–	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
8½	4⅝	AMed n		–	–	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	–
84¾	67¾	APett	3.20	4.4	16	6	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+ ½
18	9⅞	APrec s	.18	1.1	33	15	17	16¾	17	– ⅛
11⅞	9¼	AResLr	1.50	14.6	8	17	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	–
10⅛	5	AScIE		–	–	20	7	6⅞	6⅞	–
5⅞	2⅝	AmSwM	.48e	11.0	8	273	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
32	21¼	A-cop	.87	3.9	–	43	22⅜	22½	22½	–
10⅞	1⅝	A-axp sc		–	–	92	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16¼	5¼	A-ahp sc s		–	–	89	8⅝	8¼	8¼	–
28	24¾	A-att2	1.27	5.0	–	931	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
21	5⅞	A-att2 sc		–	–	1890	7⅛	6	6⅛	– ⅛
47½	39½	A-an s	2.01	4.3	–	60	47	47	47	+ ⅛
12⅞	6½	A-an sc		–	–	271	11½	10⅝	10¾	– ⅛
36	13⅝	A-crc sc		–	–	40	33¼	32	32¼	– ⅜
49⅞	40½	A-bmy s	2.09	4.3	–	20	48¾	48½	48½	– ⅛
17⅞	8¼	A-bmy sc		–	–	186	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	– ⅛
66	48¼	A-chv	3.05	4.7	–	39	64⅞	64⅝	64¾	–
17⅞	6¼	A-chv sc		–	–	78	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	– ⅜
23⅞	9½	A-ko sc s		–	–	49	18⅞	18¼	18¾	+ ½
62¾	39	A-dow	2.57	6.5	–	33	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	2¼	A-dow sc		–	–	75	2¾	2½	2½	– ⅛
11	5⅛	A-dd sc s		–	–	146	6	5⅝	5⅝	–
109	88⅞	A-xon un	4.75	4.7	–	5	101½	101	101½	+2
61⅞	58¼	A-xon	4.75	7.9	–	14	60	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
48⅞	28⅞	A-xon sc		–	–	35	41⅞	41⅛	41½	+1
21¼	19	A-gte s	1.56	7.8	–	111	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	–
14¾	4¾	A-gte sc s		–	–	439	7½	7	7⅛	– ⅛
61⅞	46¾	A-ge s	1.86	3.4	–	74	54½	53⅝	54½	+ ⅜
14¼	6½	A-ge sc		–	–	506	8⅞	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
44⅞	34	A-gm s	2.97	8.4	–	23	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	A-gm sc		–	–	290	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	–
42	33½	A-ak s	1.97	5.2	–	26	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
12½	3⅛	A-ek sc		–	–	331	4⅞	4¼	4¼	–
44	31⅞	A-i s	2.98	9.0	–	33	33⅛	32⅞	33	–
11¾	1⅞	A-i sc		–	–	93	2½	2⅛	2⅜	–
46½	30	A-hwp	.37	1.1	–	16	34½	33	33	–1
9⅛	1⅛	A-hwp sc		–	–	51	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
123	97⅞	A-ibm un	4.79	4.5	–	3	106	106	106	+5
118½	88⅞	A-ibm	4.79	4.6	–	192	104¾	103½	103½	+1
15⅞	1⅞	A-ibm sc		–	–	241	3	2⅞	3	–
68½	53	A-inl un	1.33	2.0	–	10	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
51½	41	A-inl s	1.33	2.7	–	13	49½	48⅞	49¼	–
23⅛	9¾	A-inl sc		–	–	343	18⅛	17⅞	17½	–
60½	51¼	A-mrk s	2.23	3.8	–	9	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅜
30⅞	13½	A-mrk sc		–	–	192	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	– ¼
25½	23⅞	A-mo s	1.70	6.7	–	x109	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
26⅞	12⅞	A-mo sc		–	–	462	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	43⅞	A-mob	2.85	5.4	–	4	52¾	52½	52½	– ¼
16⅝	8⅝	A-mob sc		–	–	108	13⅞	13	13⅞	– ⅜
50	41⅞	A-pg s	1.78	3.7	–	2	48	48	48	+ ¼
42⅛	15½	A-pg sc s		–	–	158	31½	29⅞	29⅞	– ⅜
6¼	1⅝	A-s sc		–	–	18	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	–
69⅞	59	A-unp	2.27	3.4	–	6	67	66½	66⅞	– ⅜
18	4⅞	A-unp sc		–	–	30	5	5	5	–
59⅞	37½	A-xrx	2.95	7.6	–	15	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	– ⅜
9⅞	⅞	A-xrx sc		–	–	25	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Ampal		–	25	1	1½	1½	1½	–
12⅞	8⅞	Amwest	.20	1.8	17	14	11⅞	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
7	1⅞	Andal		–	–	30	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅜
14	9⅞	Angel un	.31e	3.0	–	x10	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
16⅞	11⅝	AngMl n	2.1e	18.4	–	18	11⅝	11½	11⅝	–
3½	1⅞	ArkRst		–	22	45	2½	2⅜	2⅜	– ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Astrotc		–	–	23	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Astrl wt		–	–	5	¼	¼	¼	–
12⅞	2	Atari		–	38	213	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	1¾	Atlantis	.171	8.5	14	6	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3	1¼	AllsCM		–	–	44	1⅜	1¼	1¼	– ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Atlas wt		–	–	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	– ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Audvox		–	–	3	2	2	2	– ⅛
		B								
17½	6	B&H Mr	3.35e	43.9	5	57	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
19⅛	10½	B HO	3.35e	28.5	4	174	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	BAT In	.56e	5.5	10	1450	10⅞	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
54	40⅛	BHC n		–	13	390	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	BSD	.13e	1.7	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–
7⅛	5	BSN		–	–	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
22⅝	13	Badger	.60	3.9	10	10	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	13½	Baker		–	15	39	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	– ⅛
15⅞	7	Baldw	.10	1.3	11	57	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
8	4	BallrM	.081	1.7	–	59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6½	1⅝	BombPl	.751	54.5	7	128	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
19⅝	16⅛	BanFd	1.79e	10.9	–	25	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
11	5½	BkSFr		–	4	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–
7⅛	2½	BnkaIF		–	–	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
47⅛	7½	BT Nk wt		–	–	1378	45	42¾	44⅛	– 1⅛
3⅝	¼	Banvan		–	–	58	¼	¼	¼	–
37½	21½	Barnwl	.55e	2.1	4	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
2⅛	⅜	Barlstr		–	–	180	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
8⅝	4⅝	BarrLb		–	70	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–
13	3⅝	BarvRG		–	–	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	– ⅛
7½	4⅝	Baruch		–	–	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	–
22¾	12¼	BayMeo	.70e	5.1	34	20	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	– ⅜
5⅝	1⅜	Bayou		–	17	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	–
8½	5¼	Beard		–	–	60	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅞	BeldBlk	.10e	3.5	–	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Belmac		–	–	202	4½	4	4⅛	– ⅛
8⅝	5¼	BachE n		–	7	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	–
29⅝	20½	BergBr	.40	1.7	13	475	22⅞	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
66¾	57⅜	BergCo	4.90e	8.0	–	5	61½	61⅛	61½	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	BethCp		–	–	169	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	BicCp	1.12a	4.8	13	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
46¼	31	BinkMf	1.20	3.7	11	8	33½	32⅞	32⅞	– ½
23⅛	14⅝	BioR A		–	13	16	14¾	14⅝	14¾	–
9⅛	4¼	Blamog		–	–	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	– ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Blaahm		–	–	45	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
2⅛	⅛	Blschd	2.60e	–	–	10	1	1	1	–
39⅞	24⅞	BlairCo	1.61e	4.9	9	250	33¼	32⅞	33	+ 1⅛
28	12½	Blessg	.66	3.7	7	10	18	18	18	–
13⅝	7⅝	BlountA	.45	5.7	4	x16	8	7⅞	7⅞	–
12½	10	Boddie	1.36	12.2	10	50	11½	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	3⅛	BoirPh	.04	.8	–	372	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅜
14	10⅝	BowVal		–	–	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅜
2⅛	⅝	Bowmr		–	–	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
15	9⅞	Bowne	.25	2.3	17	v118	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	– ¼
12	7⅞	BrodRE	.80	10.5	31	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26½	16	Brscn g	1.04	–	–	5	16⅛	16	16	–
85½	60⅞	BrnFA	2.08	3.3	21	9	64	64	64	– ¼
91⅝	56	BrnFB	2.08	3.5	19	268	60⅞	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
5	1	Buttion		–	–	75	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	–
12¾	4⅜	Bush		–	21	17	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
		C								
16⅜	11⅛	CII Fn n		–	–	32	15¼	15	15	–
8⅝	4⅞	CIM	1.02e	19.9	–	74	5¼	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	CMI Cp		–	–	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
22⅞	15⅝	CSS		–	5	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
28	11⅝	CVB Fn	.26	2.1	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	–
6⅝	2	CXR		–	–	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	–
47⅛	17	Cablvsn		–	–	168	17⅞d	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
26¾	14⅝	CaesNJ		–	12	20	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
12⅞	5½	CagleA		–	21	55	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	6⅝	CalEng	.52t	6.3	18	511	8⅞	8	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Calprop	.45t	12.4	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	–
18⅞	14	CdnOcc	.40	–	26	20	16	16	16	– ¼
7⅞	5⅝	CapHo n	.74e	12.3	–	204	6⅝	6	6	– ⅜
24⅞	14⅝	CarnCr	.48	2.8	12	2168	18	17⅛	17¼	– ½
59	52⅝	CaroP pf	5.80	9.2	–	z300	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	– ⅛
⅛	⅛	Caspen		–	–	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
14	11⅛	CastleA	.68	6.0	12	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
19½	16¼	CasFd	1.67e	9.9	–	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	CatalLt		–	7	23	4½	4½	4½	–
14⅛	8	Calutel n		–	–	18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	½	CentGp		–	–	54	⅞	⅞	⅞	–
6⅛	4⅜	CFCda g	.01e	–	–	325	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
10	8⅞	CentSe	1.00a	11.9	–	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	–
16⅝	4⅜	CtyCm s		–	–	183	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ½
27½	15⅞	ChDvB s		–	38	37	22¼	21½	22¼	+ 1¼
25¼	15⅝	ChDvA s	.01e	–	37	287	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	+ 1⅜
4⅞	1⅞	ChpEn		–	–	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
8⅝	4⅞	ChfPwr	.11	1.7	8	49	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ½
9⅜	3⅛	ChaySft		–	–	1105	7	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
24½	20⅜	ChIRv	1.20a	5.7	10	1	21	21	21	–
24½	15⅝	Chief		–	–	80	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	10½	Chiles n		–	–	192	15⅝	15⅛	15½	– ⅛
55⅞	36	Citadel		–	8	5	35⅝d	35⅝	35⅝	– ⅜
3	⅛	CIH wtY		–	–	210	⅛d	⅛	⅛	– 1/16
15⅝	6⅞	CtzFst s	.72	9.9	–	41	7¼	7⅛	7¼	–
8	3⅛	Cognltr		–	18	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅜	Cohu	.32	3.5	7	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Collins		–	10	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	– ⅛
3	1¼	ColerSy		–	–	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8	6	ColREI	.92e	13.1	8	22	7¼	7	7	– ¼
17⅞	7⅝	ColLb n		–	–	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	– ⅛
4⅞	2	ComSys		–	–	30	2⅝	2½	2½	– ⅛
2⅜	1/16	ComFd		–	–	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	– 1/16
26	19	Cominc	.50e	2.6	16	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	½	CompD		–	–	19	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
8	4½	Cmptek	.20	4.3	7	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–
4⅛	2⅞	Cmpmt		–	28	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	–
4⅞	1	Cmptrc		–	46	53	1½	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
6⅞	3¼	ConcdF		–	4	35	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Conest		–	–	184	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
4⅛	⅛	vlConstn	.50e	–	–	44	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
20⅜	3½	ContAir		–	–	1809	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
21½	7⅝	Contin s		–	21	46	13⅜	13	13⅛	– ⅜
5⅞	1⅞	Convrsn		–	7	81	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
4¼	2	Convst		–	13	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–
15⅞	10	Copley	1.44	12.0	18	10	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Coran g	.10e	1.9	–	3999	5½	5¼	5⅜	– ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Courtld	1.26e	21.0	10	2	6	6	6	–
38⅝	22⅞	Cross	1.24	5.0	13	169	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
36⅛	24¾	CrnCP	.80e	2.7	10	31	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
34⅝	23⅛	CrCPB	.80e	2.8	10	25	28⅝	28	28⅝	–
18⅝	9⅞	CwnCr s	.12	.9	15	115	14⅞	13⅞	14	– ⅜
8⅝	3⅛	CruisAm		–	58	272	4	4	4	–
3⅛	2⅛	CrystO		–	21	55	2½	2⅜	2½	–
24¼	14⅞	Cubic	.48	2.7	5	53	18⅝	18	18	– ⅛
28⅞	14⅞	Curtce s	.64	4.2	18	30	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	Custmd		–	–	5	130	⅛	¼	¼ – 1/16
12¾	7½	CyprFd	.35e	4.1	–	45	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
		D-E								
2⅞	1⅛	DI Ind		–	–	71	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
14	3½	DWG		–	–	457	6⅞	5⅜	5⅝	– ⅛
1⅞	⅛	DamEA		–	–	52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
1⅞	½	DamEB		–	–	22	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	–
1½	⅜	Datamt		–	17	51	⅞	⅞	⅞	– 1/16
22	8¼	Datarm		–	8	11	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅞	Daxor		–	11	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9¾	3	DelElc		–	17	13	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Delmed		–	–	251	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
19¼	4⅛	Dk Nk wt		–	–	3244	17⅛	16½	17	– ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Dsgntm		–	–	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	–
15¼	8¼	DevnE		–	–	19	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	– ⅛
36½	25⅞	DynE pf	1.94	5.7	–	3	34	33⅞	33⅞	– ½
6½	1⅞	Diag B		–	–	20	2	2	2	–
4½	2⅝	Diasonc		–	6	254	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	–
6	3⅝	DckMA g		–	–	75	4¼	4	4	– ½
6⅞	⅞	DivlHI		–	–	285	1 d	⅞	⅞	– ⅛
13½	3⅞	DixnTic		2.2	–	33	4⅞	4⅝	4½	–
12⅞	8	Donelv	.28	3.4	20	114	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
11¼	6	DowC rt		–	–	854	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	– ⅛
10	9¼	DryfMu	.72	7.6	–	x186	9⅝	9⅜	9½	– ⅛
10	9⅛	DryfCal	.66	6.9	–	x23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
10⅛	9	DryfNY	.66	6.9	–	x1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¼	DrivHar		–	10	4	5⅝	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	11⅞	Duplex	.76	6.4	8	40	12	11⅞	11⅞	–
6¼	⅜	EAC		–	–	10	¾	¾	¾	– ⅛
3	⅞	ESI		–	7	15	1/16	1/16	1/16	– 1/16
11¼	7½	EaglFn	.52	5.9	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	–
16⅞	8⅞	vlEAL pfD	2.84	26.7	–	25	10⅞	10½	10⅜	–
11⅞	⅛	vlEAL pfE		–	–	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
12⅞	⅛	vlEAL pfF		–	–	87	½	½	½	+ ⅛
11⅞	⅛	vlEAL pfG		–	–	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	–
20½	16¼	EastnCo	.56	3.1	15	20	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	–
23⅝	10⅞	Estgp	2.45e	20.0	4	4	12½	12¼	12¼	– ⅛
21¼	10⅞	EchoBy	.07	.6	306	4434	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	– ⅜
20⅜	10⅞	EcolEn	.18	1.2	14	47	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
21¾	13	Edisto n		–	–	217	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅜
19½	15⅝	Edist pf	2.60	13.9	–	38	18⅞	18¾	18¾	– ⅛
3¼	⅛	EhrBbr		–	–	12	1	1	1	–
9½	2¼	EksNk wt		–	–	2352	8	7⅞	8	– ¼
21⅝	9⅞	Elan		–	70	666	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
⅞	¼	Elsinor		–	–	328	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
7⅞	6⅛	Elswth	.81e	12.5	–	50	6½	6⅛	6½	–
10⅛	3	EmpCar		–	–	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	–
6	3⅞	Endvco		–	–	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	ENSCO		–	20	1958	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	–
37¼	24⅛	ENSC pf	1.50	5.3	–	48	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅞	Engex	1.36	17.5	–	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	EntMkt		–	–	239	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅞	EntPb		–	13	16	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1	Envrnct		–	–	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	EnzoBl		–	–	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Epitope n		–	–	50	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	– ⅛
20	17½	EqGthl n	2.30	12.5	18	12	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Escagn		–	–	1	3½	3½	3½	–
24⅛	11⅞	Espey	.60	3.9	9	734	16¼	15½	15½	– ⅜
20	17⅛	EssxF n	1.60	8.7	–	31	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	–
10	5	EtzLav	.25e	3.1	–	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	– ¼
10	1⅞	EvrJ A		–	–	20	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
		F-G								
6¼	1⅛	FFP	.59t	–	10	44	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–
2⅞	⅛	FPA		–	–	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	– 1/16
20½	11	FalcCbl	2.16	–	–	57	12	11⅞	11⅞	– ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Flbrbd		–	–	33	6	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
12¼	8⅞	FidlFn	.48	4.9	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	–
12⅜	7⅛	FtAust	.62e	7.1	–	98	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10	8⅞	FAusPr	1.08a	11.6	–	661	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ 1/16
8⅛	6⅛	FtCntrl	.10	1.5	17	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	–
72⅞	51¼	FtEmp	1.20	2.2	7	12	54	53⅞	54	+ ½
7⅛	⅞	FFBcp		–	–	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	8½	Ftiber	.25e	2.8	–	60	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	–
23⅛	14⅝	FNtCal	.20	1.3	9	9	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FtRpBc		–	9	12	5⅛	5	5	–
5	½	Fstcrp		–	–	1	½	½	½	–
13⅝	10⅝	FlschP	.45t	5.8	16	10	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	25⅝	FltGE	2.12	7.0	13	17	30⅞	29⅞	30½	+ 1½
9⅛	7⅝	FlexBd	.91e	11.7	–	74	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
27⅛	13⅝	Fluke	.32	2.4	7	76	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	1⅜	Frd wt91		–	–	40	2¼	2⅛	2¼	– ⅛
3	⅛	Frd wt92		–	–	26	⅞	⅞	⅞	–
8⅛	3	Frd wt93		–	–	10	4½	4⅝	4½	–
53⅞	25⅝	ForstC A	.46	1.8	61	53	25⅞d	25½	25⅝	– ⅛
56⅝	27	ForstC B	.40	1.5	63	5	26⅝d	26⅜	26⅜	– ⅜
48⅛	33⅝	ForstL		–	27	382	43⅞	42¼	43⅞	+ 1⅜
4⅞	1⅝	Forum	.48	20.0	–	4	2	2	2	– ⅛
14⅛	10	FounH n		–	8	409	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	1⅛	FounPw		–	75	82	2⅛	1⅞	2¼	+ ½
13⅛	7	FdHoly s	.07	.7	14	2	9½	9½	9½	–
11	5	FreqEl		–	12	2564	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Friedm	.20r	5.7	9	5	3½	3½	3½	–
15⅝	10⅞	FruitL		–	7	1260	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	– ⅛
14⅝	4⅞	GR Food		–	6	28	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	GRI		–	–	10	4⅜	4½	4½	–
6⅝	1⅞	GTI		–	15	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
30½	17⅛	GW Utl		–	–	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	– ⅛
9¼	4½	Galnsco	.72t	9.6	8	86	7⅝	7½	7½	– ¼
4⅝	2½	Galac g		–	–	187	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	– 1/16
24⅞	14⅝	GalxCbl	1.40	9.1	–	19	15½	15⅜	15⅜	– ¼
4	2⅛	GamaB		–	18	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	–
38⅞	23⅝	Goran	1.00a	4.4	7	16	23⅞d	22⅞	22⅞	– ⅜
12⅞	4⅛	GayIC		–	–	116	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Gemco		–	–	110	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
1½	⅛	GnAuto		–	–	56	⅛	½	⅝	+ 1/16
3⅝	1	GEC wtY		–	–	60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
3⅝	⅞	GEC wtM		–	–	15	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
1½	⅜	Genisco		–	–	41	⅜	⅜	⅜	– 1/16
32⅝	23⅝	GlantFd	.60	2.4	13	547	25¼	24⅝	25	–
11¼	5⅝	GntYl g		–	–	46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–
11⅞	7⅞	GlbCR s	.16	1.7	16	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
46¼	33¼	Glatfltr	1.20	3.4	18	29	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
27⅞	21½	Glnmr	1.28	5.8	9	14	21 d	20¾	20¾	– ⅜
8⅝	5	GlobNR		–	24	55	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–
13⅝	3⅞	GlblOcn	1.82e	28.0	–	34	6½	6½	6½	–
11/16	⅜	GldFld		–	3	65	⅜	⅜	⅜	–
26½	20¼	GorRup	1.00	4.4	13	3	22½	22½	22½	– ⅛
38⅞	16⅝	Graham	.28	1.3	14	8	22	21¾	21¾	– ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	GrhmFl		–	27	68	4	3⅞	4	–
11	4⅝	GrnBlo n		–	–	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	– ⅛
9	4⅝	GranFd n		–	85	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Grang g		–	–	146	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ 1/16
8⅝	4⅞	Grenm		–	15	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–
17⅞	10⅛	Greiner	.20	1.8	11	17	11	10⅞	10⅞	– ⅛
21⅝	9⅛	GrdnBc		–	5	50	10	10	10	–
14¼	11½	GCda g	.40	–	–	115	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	– ⅛
4⅞	3½	GCdR pr	.56e	14.7	–	83	4	3⅞	3⅞	– 1/16
17¼	6¼	Gundle		–	21	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	–
		H								
23⅞	8⅝	HAL		–	–	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	– ⅛
12⅝	5½	HMG	.60	10.7	–	x1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
11½	5¼	HUBCO	.40	6.0	8	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8¼	HalEP	1.60	16.8	–	51	9⅝	9⅝	9½	– ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Halsey		–	24	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	HmpUt	.44e	4.8	–	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	– ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Harvey		–	13	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
24⅞	12⅝	Hasbro	.20	1.4	10	688	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	– ⅛
⅜	⅛	Habbr wt		–	–	592	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
47	31	Hasting	.60a	1.5	8	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
2	⅛	HII		–	–	222	⅛	⅛	⅛	– 1/16
15⅝	11⅜	HlthCr	1.72	14.2	7	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	– ⅛
2⅞	½	HlthCh		–	–	71	¾	¾	¾	–
6⅛	2⅝	HltCnc n		–	19	17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	– ⅛
14⅛	9½	HellhM	.68	6.9	13	15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	–
8⅝	1⅜	Hitvst		–	–	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
14⅞	6¼	Hrtind n		–	–	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Helco	.10	1.2	14	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
16⅝	7	HelnWr	.30e	3.5	8	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	Heltonel		–	–	33	3⅛	3	3⅛	–
⅞	⅛	HelmR		–	3	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
8½	4⅞	Hmlyln		–	–	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	HtgMd		–	–	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	–
2⅛	⅝	Hlthov n		–	–	3709	1½	1⅜	1½	–
34½	22⅝	HollyCp	.40	1.5	11	5	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	9⅞	Honda		–	141	45	11½	11¼	11¼	– ⅛
14	8⅞	HoopHl	.24	2.2	12	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	HrnHar		–	–	248	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–
11¼	3⅞	HovnEn		–	5	21	4	4	4	+ ⅛
27½	15⅝	Howlin	1.00	6.5	7	1	15½	15½	15½	– ⅛
15	8	Howtek		–	–	70	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
48⅞	37½	HubelA	1.48	3.7	14	24	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
49¼	37⅞	HubelB	1.48	3.7	14	380	40½	40	40	– ⅜
18½	12⅝	HudGn		–	15	13	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
		I-J-K-L								
6½	2⅝	ICH		–	–	274	3⅝	3½	3⅝	–
11⅝	7½	ICH pf	1.75	16.1	–	64	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	4⅞	ICN Bio	.14	2.1	10	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	–
15⅝	5⅝	IGI		–	788	75	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	IRT Cp		–	–	5	1	1½	1½	–
11⅞	7⅛	ISS	.24	2.0	24	22	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	–
26½	14⅛	ImpHl s	.40	2.5	8	25	16⅝	16¼	16¼	– ⅛
59⅞	45⅞	ImpOil g	1.80	–	–	378	55¼	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	1⅞	IncOpr	.47e	20.9	–	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	–
5⅝	2	Incstar		–	–	204	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	– ¼
12⅞	7½	IneMk n	.10e	1.2	–	35	8½	8⅛	8⅛	– ⅛
7¼	4⅝	InfDis n		–	–	78	5⅝	5½	5½	– ⅛
12	7⅞	Insteel	.24b	3.1	7	x25	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Instron	.12	1.3	16	x17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	InstSy		–	11	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	IntlgSy		–	–	66	1½	1⅛	1⅛	–
8	4⅜	InCIPd n		–	–	35	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	3⅞	Infrmk	.12	2.7	–	1116	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	– ⅛
5⅞	⅞	IntTlch		–	–	296	1⅛	1	1⅛	– ⅛
⅞	⅛	IntThr		–	–	149	¼	⅛	⅛	–
⅞	⅛	IntThr pf		–	–	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
9	4⅞	IGC	.80	15.6	4	93	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	19⅝	Ionics		–	26	25	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅞
7⅛	1⅜	IroqBrd		–	–	4	2½	2½	2½	– ⅛
13⅝	9	IvaxCp		–	–	380	11	10½	11	+ ½
7	1	Iverson		–	–	8	1	1 d	⅞	– ⅛
11¾	7⅝	Jaclyn	.50b	6.7	10	7	7½	7½	7½	– ⅛
7¼	2⅛	JMadsn	.151	–	21	47	3	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
34	7¾	JanBell		–	13	185	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Jetron		–	–	20	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	JohnPd		–	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	–
14⅛	10⅛	Jonelnl	1.40	11.5	–	44	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Joule		–	31	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	–
16	7	KV Ph		–	–	33	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
19	11⅛	Keane s		–	16	21	16	16	16	–
13⅞	8	Kelthly	.18	2.2	8	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	–
24	17⅝	KeyOG	1.80	9.1	40	86	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	– ½
15⅝	10⅝	Ketema		–	9	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	¼	KeyCa		–	–	48	½	½	½	– 1/16
8	4⅝	Kiern		–	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Kinark		–	8	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Kirby		–	16	639	7⅞	7½	7½	– ⅛
1⅛	⅛	KleerV		–	–	20	⅜	⅜	⅜	– 1/16
20⅛	13⅞	KogrEq	1.80	12.0	9	48	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	LSB Ind		–	–	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
1	⅛	LaBarg		–	–	1	½	½	½	–
5	3⅛	Lancer		–	–	22	4½	4½	4½	– ⅛
9⅛	4	LdmkSv	.071	–	–	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	–
20⅞	6	Lndmk		–	5	509	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	LndsPc	.80	10.2	–	71	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	–
4⅞	1⅛	Lortzz		–	–	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
6⅝	2⅛	Laser		–	–	78	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Lauren		–	6	90	2	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
10⅝	6½	Lawson	.40	5.1	–	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	– ⅛
27	7¼	LazKap		–	13	11	15	14⅞	14⅞	–
3⅛	1⅛	LeePhr		–	–	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–
17½	10	LilVern		–	8	223	10	10	10	–
2⅛	⅛	LinPro		–	19	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
8⅝	5⅞	LincNC	.60	8.4	–	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	2	Lionel		–	–	482	2⅛	2	2	– ¼
12⅞	5	Lumex	.061	–	26	35	5⅞	5½	5½	– ⅛
31⅞	17⅞	LynchC		–	13	17	18⅞	18½	18⅞	–
		M-N								
15⅞	7⅝	MC Shp	1.91e	24.6	8	37	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	– ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	MIP Pr	.40	12.3	6	73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	–
10⅝	3⅞	MSA	.60	15.5	–	25	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	MSR		–	–	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	MacNSc	.40	5.3	9	1261	7⅝	7⅝	7½	– ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	MagmC		–	3	158	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	–
3½	1¼	MagC wt		–	–	174	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
22¼	19⅝	MePS s	1.68	7.8	9	x10	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	Malart g	.20	–	–	20	5⅛	4⅞	5	–
1⅛	⅛	Marlton		–	–	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
10⅝	3⅝	MarsG	.881	8.7	26	22	10⅛	10	10⅛	– ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Matec	.20e	3.6	16	3	5⅝d	5½	5½	– ¼
9¼	4½	Matlck		–	–	10	4⅞	4½	4½	–
17½	9¼	MatSci		–	–	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	–
59⅞	34⅝	Maxam		–	3	246	57¼	54⅝	56¼	– ⅜
9⅝	3	Medchm		–	6	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
40¼	22⅝	Media	.44	1.9	33	65	23⅞	23	23	– ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	MedPro	1.20	18.5	9	23	6⅝	6½	6½	– ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Medig	.12	4.6	8	107	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
24⅞	16⅝	MetPro	.25	1.4	15	36	18	17½	17¾	–
23⅛	10⅝	MetMA s		–	–	127	11½	11	11⅛	– ⅛
22⅞	9⅝	MetMB s		–	–	531	11⅝	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
16	9¼	Metrbk	.32	3.4	7	20	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	MichStr		–	–	96	4	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
7⅝	2	Midiby s	.08	3.6	–	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	–
30½	23⅞	Midind	.42	1.5	13	59	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	⅝	Minvn n		–	–	140	⅞d	⅛	⅞	– ⅛
20¼	6	Monrsc	.451	–	21	43	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
23⅝	16⅜	MichlE	.32	1.4	36	193	22⅝	22⅝	22½	–
53⅞	46⅞	MonP pf	4.40	9.1	–	240	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	– ⅛
15¼	11⅝	MoogB		–	13	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	– ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	MoogA		–	7	36	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–
7⅛	⅞	MorgnF		–	25	120	1	1	1	+ 1/16
20⅝	4⅞	MtMed		–	–	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	– ⅛
10⅝	9	Munlln	.86e	9.3	–	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
10	8¼	Munvst	.73	7.7	–	530	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Myerln	.20b	1.3	11	x52	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	2⅞	NHI Nl s		–	–	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	⅝	NVR	.161	–	3	209	⅝	¾	¾	–
4½	⅝	Nasta		–	–	30	⅞	⅞	⅞	–
7¼	1⅞	Nabors		–	33	2363	6⅝	6½	6½	– ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Nabr wt		–	–	115	3⅛	3	3	–
1⅛	⅛	NatEnv		–	–	30	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
13⅝	12⅞	NtGsO	.40b	3.0	15	15	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	–
16⅝	12½	NHltC	1.10a	7.8	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	–
8⅝	4⅝	NtPaint		–	–	129	5	4⅞	5	– ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	NtRty		–	–	16	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	4	NewLn s		–	13	97	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	7⅝	NMxAr		–	–	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
32⅞	17⅝	NY Tim	.56	2.9	35	900	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Newcor	.671	10.5	638	11	6½	6⅜	6⅜	–
18⅞	9⅝	Nichin s	.53t	3.5	30	326	15¼	15	15	–
25½	20⅝	Norcen	.58	–	–	2	24	24	24	–
10⅛	4⅛	Norex		–	13	28	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	– ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	Nortnk	.20e	2.2	–	69	9¼	9	9	– ⅛
6¼	2	NAVoc n		–	–	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	–
21⅛	14⅝	NCdO g	.20	–	–	42	15⅛	14⅞	15	–
46⅝	42⅞	NIPS pf	4.25	9.5	–	v100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅜
4	1⅛	NwtGld		–	14	172	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	NoHrz		–	9	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–
9⅝	5⅝	Numac		–	–	12	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	11	NNYM n	.81a	6.7	–	z74	12¼	12	12⅛	–
		O-P-Q-R								
36½	14¼	OEA s		–	–	73	32	29⅞	29	– ¼
11⅛	6⅝	OMI	.05e	.7	6	510	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	– ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	OBrien		–	–	140	6	5⅝	6	–
28⅝	10⅛	OldSpg s		–	17	98	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ½
23⅞	11⅜	Olsten	.24	1.9	11	317	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	OneLibt		–	22	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	OneLb pf	1.60	14.1	–	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	Oneita	.491	7.0	5	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	OOkiep	1.50e	16.0	3	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	½	Oppenh		–	–	144	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
17	6⅞	Orangn		–	–	63	7⅛	7½	7½	–
12	6¼	OrlolH A	.40a	6.5	4	5	6⅞d	6⅛	6⅛	– ⅛
11⅛	6¼	OrlolH B	.45a	7.3	4	5	6⅛d	6⅛	6⅛	– ⅛
14¼	8½	OSullvn	.28	3.2	10	x5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	OxfEgy		–	–	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	–
9⅝	5½	PLM	.76	11.5	5	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
48½	42½	PcEn pf	4.40	9.8	–	z200	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	+ 1⅜
51½	46⅝	PcEn pf	4.75	10.2	–	z60	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	– 1⅜
13⅝	8⅝	PacEu n		–	–	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
17⅜	15⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	9.4	–	36	16⅛	16	16	– ⅜
16	14⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	9.1	–	9	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	13⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	9.2	–	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	–
14¼	13	PGEpfD	1.25	9.3	–	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	–
14⅝	12⅞	PGEpfG	1.20	9.3	–	11	13	12⅞	12⅞	– ⅛
28⅞	25⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.4	–	8	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	–
27⅞	26	PGEpfT	2.54	9.3	–	34	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ¼
28	26⅜	PGEpfS	2.62	9.4	–	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
26⅜	24⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.2	–	11	25⅝	25½	25⅝	–
23⅝	21¼	PGEpfP	2.05	9.2	–	42	22¼	22⅛	22¼	– ⅛
23⅛	20⅞	PGEpfO	2.00	9.2	–	7	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
22	20½	PGEpfM	1.96	9.2	–	27	21⅛	21¼	21¼	–
25½	23⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	9.4	–	7	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	–
23⅝	21⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.3	–	31	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	– ⅛
25⅝	23⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.6	–	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	–
14	7⅛	PacWst	.24	2.7	7	40	9⅛	9	9	– ¼
6	2⅝	PW Nk cwt		–	–	1134	3½	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
9⅝	2⅛	PW Nk pwt		–	–	5605	7⅞	7	7⅛	– ½
37⅝	26⅝	PallCp	.56	1.9	17	526	30	29¼	29⅝	– ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	ParkPa	1.80	10.9	14	85	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
6⅞	1⅝	PeerTu		–	–	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	–
16⅛	9⅝	PegGld	.10e	.9	30	987	11⅛	10⅝	11	– ⅜
31⅞	20¼	PenEM	.80	4.0	28	x2	20 d	20	20	– ¼
26⅝	17⅝	PennTr		–	–	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	17¼	PenRE	1.72	10.0	13	49	17½	17¼	17¼	–
6⅛	3⅞	Penob	.20	5.7	–	1	3½	3½	3½	–
9⅝	4⅝	Penril s	t	–	7	35	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
16¾	13½	PeopBc	.60	4.1	8	20	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	15⅝	PerlnlC	.80	5.1	10	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	–
28⅛	17⅞	PernC pf	2.12	12.5	–	3	17⅛d	17	17	– ¼
17⅞	6⅞	Perinil		–	–	39	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	–
25	9⅝	PhlLD	.14e	1.4	5	x596	10	9⅞	9⅞	–
1⅞	⅝	PicoPd		–	–	123	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
6⅛	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.7	10	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	38½	Pltway n	.60a	2.0	13	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	– ⅛
40⅝	20⅝	Pltwy A	.70	3.2	10	67	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PlnRsc		–	–	149	7½	7⅛	7½	–
13⅞	5⅝	PlyGem	.12	2.0	11	183	6	6	6	–
2⅞	1⅝	PlyR A		–	8	10	2	2	2	–
38½	20⅝	Polrin	5.08	15.7	8	224	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ½
15⅝	10½	PortSys		–	13	269	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	–
4⅛	1½	Portage		–	14	20	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	– ⅛
11½	7⅝	PrairieO		–	21	30	9⅝	9½	9⅝	– ⅛
1	⅛	PratHt		–	–	41	⅜	⅜	⅜	– 1/16
17¼	11⅝	ProtLm	.52	4.3	13	15	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
3⅝	⅞	PrecsA		–	–	32	1	1	1	–
9⅞	6⅛	PtdHlth	.89t	11.1	22	452	8⅝	8	8	– ⅛
⅞	⅜	PrdLg		–	–	28	⅜	⅜	⅜	– 1/16
12⅞	3½	PresR B	.80	16.0	10	11	5	5	5	–
9¼	5½	Presd A	.10	1.5	–	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	– ⅛
6⅝	1⅞	PreCom		–	–	66	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	–
3⅝	⅞	PrmFn	t	–	–	206	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	Prism		–	7	18	2⅛d	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
3⅝	2	PrinDi		–	–	6	3⅞	3	3⅞	–
5⅝	4¼	ProMed	.42a	9.1	10	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–
7¼	4⅝	ProfCre		–	–	15	5	5	5	+ ⅛
18	7⅝	PropCT	2.49e	31.6	4	46	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
19	15⅝	PrvEn s	1.40	9.3	18	23	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	–
7⅝	5½	RBW		–	–	61	6	6	6	–
1	⅛	RMS Int		–	–	10	½	½	½	–
14⅝	10⅝	Raven	.36	3.0	9	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	11¼	ReCap		–	10	18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	–
8½	5	RESec	.68	13.3	–	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	–
7⅝	2⅝	RltySou	.36	9.3	3	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	–
20⅛	12⅞	RedLn	2.15	15.5	15	35	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Redlw g		–	–	6	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	–
17⅞	11⅝	RegalBl	.52	4.4	11	15	11⅞d	11⅜	11⅞	– ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	RelEl pf	1.50	14.0	–	464	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	RelEl pfA	1.40	14.0	–	50	10	10	10	–
11⅞	7⅝	Rsrtln	1.50	19.0	6	53	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	–
10⅝	7½	ResRcl		–	84	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Resorg		–	–	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15	9½	RhnP rt		–	–	918	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	–
12½	6¼	Riser		–	–	40	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	–
6¼	2⅝	Rivbnd		–	26	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	RobtMk		–	19	1	3	3	3	–
27⅞	17⅝	Rogers	.12	.7	–	20	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	– ⅛
4¼	2¼	RoyPlm	2.25c	–	5	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
30¼	22	Rudick	.40a	1.8	9	15	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅝	Rymac	1.60	21.3	9	124	7⅝	7½	7½	–
		S								
10⅝	5½	SPI Ph	.09	1.2	7	10	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Salem		–	4	-8	6 d	5¾	6	–
5⅝	2⅝	SFT 393pwt		–	–	253	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	SFT 593cwt		–	–	690	3¼	3⅛	3¼	– ⅛
18¼	3⅝	SNk 193wt		–	–	5416	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	– ⅛
19⅞	3⅞	SNk 193wt		–	–	3617	17⅞	16½	17⅞	– ⅛
4⅝	2	SNk 93cwt		–	–	827	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
4⅜	3¼	SolPhb n		–	–	1490	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
17⅛	14½	Samson	1.68	10.5	73	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	– ⅛
4¼	2½	SCarlo	.23e	8.0	6	18	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
12¼	11	SDgo pf	1.00	8.5	–	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	–
29	25⅝	SDgo pr	2.47	9.1	–	12	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	–
4½	1⅛	Sandy		–	–	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	– ⅛
29⅞	11⅜	Sanifi n		–	66	404	26⅜	25	25⅞	+ ⅞
3	1⅛	Sonmk s		–	15	8	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
43¼	18⅝	SMonBk	.60	3.0	9	8	20⅜	20¼	20¼	–
34⅞	18⅝	Sbarro		–	23	73	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	–
10½	5¼	ScandC		–	–	54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–
17⅝	10⅝	Schelb	.36	3.3	157	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
4¼	1⅛	Schult		–	4	19	3½	3½	3½	– ¼
4⅞	1½	SciMgt	.10	5.3	–	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	– ⅛
26⅞	18⅝	ScurRn	.50	–	–	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
16⅞	5½	Seitel	.10r	.4	17	183	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	–
19¼	6⅝	Selas s	.12	1.1	6	136	11⅝	10¾	10⅞	– ¼
2⅝	1	Semtch		–	7	1	1	1	1	–
2	½	ShwdGp		–	–	61	½	½	½	–
10	6⅝	Shopco	1.12	15.2	39	12	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	–
6⅝	4⅝	SlerCap	.33	6.8	–	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
7¼	4⅝	SlerC pf	.33	7.5	–	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
5¼	3⅝	SlerC4	.30	7.3	59	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	–
8⅝	5⅛	SlerC7	.43	7.6	–	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
10	9	SlerC8 pf	.35	3.9	–	5	8⅞d	8⅞	8⅞	– ⅛
9⅝	5½	SlerHS		–	–	41	7	6⅞	6⅞	–
12½	7¼	Sifco s	.20	2.3	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
21¼	12⅝	SmthA	.80	5.2	–	1	15½	15½	15½	–
20	11⅝	SmthB	.80	5.1	–	11	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ½
25⅞	19⅞	Smth pf	2.12	9.2	–	5	23	23	23	–
12⅞	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.02	8.8	–	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	12½	SCEd pf	1.19	8.9	–	15	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	– ⅛
17¾	15½	SCEd pf	1.45	8.9	–	146	16¼	16¼	16¼	–
90	81½	SCEd pf	7.58	9.0	–	1	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ½
99	90¼	SCEd pf	8.70	9.5	–	1	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅜
99⅝	93	SCEd pf	8.96	9.3	–	11	96	96	96	–
20⅝	12¼	SoUCo n		–	–	19	17	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2¼	Sparich		–	17	73	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
12⅞	4½	Spelling		–	21	55	5	5	5	–
9½	3⅝	Stage	.12e	3.2	11	15	3¾	3¾	3¾	–
8½	4⅛	StarrtH		–	6	21	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	–
27⅝	16⅝	Stepan	.56	2.5	10	41	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	–
3⅝	1⅝	SterlEl	.04e	2.0	–	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	StvGpA		–	7	23	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅜
⅝	¼	StratW		–	–	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
3⅛	⅝	Sal wtM		–	–	108	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
3	¾	Sal wtY92		–	–	19	1	1	1	–
9½	7⅝	Sal wtY93		–	–	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	–
12	7⅝	SumtTx	.84	10.7	–	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	–
5⅛	1⅞	Summa		–	–	587	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	SunbNu		–	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–
11⅞	4⅝	SunJr		–	28	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–
46	29¼	SuprSr	.72	1.8	11	3	40	39⅞	40	+ ½
8⅝	2⅝	SupTlk		–	9	18	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	9½	SwftEng		–	7	48	11	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Synaloy	.40	5.8	5	33	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Systln		–	–	220	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
		T								
1⅞	⅛	TIE		–	–	353	⅛	½	½	– 1/16
2	½	TII		–	–	4	¾	¾	¾	– ⅛
16⅝	3⅝	TRC		–	138	127	5⅝	5½	5½	– ⅛
27¾	14	TandyB		–	16	30	15⅝	15⅜	15½	– ⅛
23¼	13⅝	Tasty	.70	5.3	25	515	13⅞d	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
20	7⅝	Team	.14	1.2	9	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	– ⅛
34¼	21½	TecOpL	1.40e	4.7	15	20	23	22⅞	23	–
10	5¼	TecOpS	.52e	6.4	10	7	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
42½	26⅝	Techlrl	1.17	4.2	8	94	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	–
11½	4⅝	Tecogen		–	275	112	8⅞	8	8⅞	– ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	Teleflex	.54	1.7	12	319	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
48	22	TelDta	.28	1.0	44	x94	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Telesph		–	12	492	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
⅞	¼	Temc wt		–	–	70	⅛	⅛	⅛	– 1/16
12⅝	10¼	TmpGU n	.36e	.6	–	x35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
7¼	5⅝	Tenera	.80	12.3	10	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Tenney		–	–	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	–
19⅝	7½	Thermd		–	57	55	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22½	5⅝	ThCar n		–	–	1133	14⅞	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	12⅝	Thrins		–	10	84	14½	14⅛	14⅛	–
17¼	9⅝	ThrmP		–	58	15	10½	10⅜	10½	–
3⅝	½	Thrmed		–	–	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	–
13⅝	6⅝	TimbCo		–	11	68	8⅞	8	8	– ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Toluth		–	–	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
99½	91½	TolEd pf	10.00	10.5	–	250	95	95	95	+ ½
3⅝	1	Tortel		–	17	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–
29⅞	23⅞	TotlPet	.80	–	38	408	24	23⅞	24	–
43¾	36	TotPt pf	2.88	–	–	2	35⅜d	35⅜	35½	– ⅛
9¼	3	TwCty		–	8	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7	3¼	TrnscoA	.30	7.7	10	55	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	–
6⅞	3⅝	TrnscoB	.10	2.7	10	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅜	TriHme		–	4	14	⅞d	⅞	⅞	– ⅛
5½	3⅛	Tridex		–	–	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
7⅞	4¼	TubMex		–	–	402	5⅜	5⅛	5½	–
18⅞	12½	TrnB A s		–	–	530	13⅞	13	13	–
18¼	12¼	TrnB B s		–	–	254	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	TornrC	1.00	8.1	3	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	TwPesa		–	–	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	–
		U-V								
18⅞	13⅝	USFGP	1.80	13.2	–	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	–
6⅞	3⅛	USPRI	.60	18.5	9	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	– ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	UniCre s		–	9	42	12⅛	12	12	–
4¼	⅜	Unicorp		–	–	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	–
6	3½	Unimar	.69e	14.2	–	51	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	–
9½	4⅝	UGrdn		–	–	35	6⅝	6⅝	6½	– ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	UtMed	.05e	.6	11	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
3⅝	2½	US Bkst		–	–	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	–
7⅝	5⅝	USBk pf		–	–	110	6	6	6	–
17	4½	US Bio n		–	–	184	14½	13⅞	13⅞	– ⅛
37⅞	14⅞	US Cell		–	–	397	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅝	UnitelV		–	26	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–
37½	31⅞	UNITIL	2.20	6.4	14	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	– ⅛
4⅞	⅜	UnVolt		–	–	203	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
2¼	⅜	UnivBk	.05i	–	–	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	–
7⅝	5	UnvPat		–	–	29	6	5⅞	6	– ⅛
16	9⅝	UnoRst		–	22	13	12	11⅞	12	–
5⅞	½	VHT	.22i	–	–	71	½d	½	½	–
½	⅛	VHT wt		–	–	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
7½	1⅝	VST	.26i	–	–	20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	–
3⅝	1⅝	VTX		–	13	45	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¼	ValFrg	.30	4.1	7	11	7⅛d	7¼	7¼	– ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	ValyRs s	.60	6.2	12	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
40	27	Valspar	.52	1.6	14	68	32½	32	32	– ⅜
9⅞	8⅝	VKCal	.45	7.1	–	70	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
5⅝	1⅞	Verit		–	–	6	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	–
5¼	2⅝	Veronex		–	–	169	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
32⅞	17⅝	Viacom s		–	–	233	18⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	14⅛	ViacB n		–	–	195	16½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	14¼	Viatch		–	10	74	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Vicon		–	48	71	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	–
9⅝	5⅛	Virco	.04b	.7	35	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Vitronic		–	9	158	2	1⅞	1⅞	–
9⅝	3⅞	Vontex	.40	9.1	–	20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	–
		W-X-Y-Z								
18⅝	4	WCI pf	.81t	9.7	–	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	– ⅛
6¼	3	WangB		–	–	2524	3⅝	3½	3½	– ⅛
21	15⅝	WRIT s	1.08	6.8	16	92	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
11	8¼	Watsc A	.20a	2.3	12	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	–
13	8⅞	Watsc B	.14b	1.3	16	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	–
18⅞	2½	Wthfrd		–	–	382	9⅝	9½	9½	– ⅛
17	10⅝	Wellco	.25	2.0	7	37	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ 1⅛
4⅞	2½	WelGrd		–	–	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
77¼	49⅝	Wesco	.82	1.6	32	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	– ⅛
8	4	Westair		–	14	36	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	–
25⅝	17⅝	WAmBc	.44	2.3	11	53	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	–
11⅛	6⅝	Westcp	.09e	1.3	38	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
14⅝	5¼	WDigitl		–	11	2344	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	–
19⅝	14½	WIRET	1.46	9.8	13	154	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	–
9½	2⅝	WichRO		–	–	5	3½	3⅜	3½	–
14¼	9½	Wicks pf	2.58	22.0	–	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	10½	Wintln	2.91e	25.9	9	16	11⅞	11	11¼	–
9⅝	7¼	WidInc	1.24e	13.2	–	793	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	–
13⅝	10⅝	Worthn		–	8	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	–
2½	1/16	XrxCo wt		–	–	23	⅜	⅜	⅜	–
22⅝	3⅝	Xytron		–	–	85	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	– ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a—dividend also extra(s).
b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c—liquidating dividend.
cld—called.
d—new yearly low.
e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd—next day delivery.
P/E—price-earnings ratio.
r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls—sales.
t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u—new yearly high.
v—trading halted.
vi—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd—when distributed.
wi—when issued.
ww—with warrants.
x—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis—ex-distribution.
xw—without warrants.
y—ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld—yield.
z—sales in full.



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Australia to Allow Telecom Merger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — The Australian cabinet on Monday approved a merger of the two government telecommunications companies and moved to allow private competition in the field.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke told reporters that his Labor government had decided to sell the debt-ridden satellite carrier Aussat to help form the basis for private competition against the network comprising the domestic operator Telecom Australia and OTC Ltd., which handles international communications.

The decision, like the one to sell equity in the government-owned Qantas and Australian airlines, must be approved by a special Labor Party conference on Sept. 24.

Official party policy opposes privatization of key assets.

In a historic turnaround for Labor, Treasurer Paul Keating recently rammed through a plan to partially privatize the Commonwealth Bank.

The government announced the partial sale of the airlines on Thursday and added that it would introduce "effective competition" into the telecommunications industry but maintain 100 percent ownership of Telecom.

Mr. Hawke said the changes would result in consumers paying less for long-distance domestic calls and a ceiling being imposed on many local call prices.

"The decision we have taken now will introduce to Australia an effectively competitive system which will ensure the maximum acceleration of implementation of technology in a way that will be of benefit to consumers."

He said that OTC would form the basis of Telecom's international arm and that both Telecom and its private rival formed from Aussat would also compete overseas.

Mr. Hawke said the new competitor would have access to the existing telephone network in Australia at the price that Telecom would charge itself for that service.

(AFP, AP, Reuters)

IFC Seeks To Expand Role in Asia

Reuters

HONG KONG — The International Finance Corp., the private-sector affiliate of the World Bank, is looking ways to expand its already burgeoning project-finance program in Asia, its vice-president of investment operations, Judhvir Parmar, said Monday.

IFC launched 35 new projects in Asia in the 1990 financial year, more than anywhere else in the world, Mr. Parmar said at a news conference on the IFC annual report. "There are some first-class entrepreneurs in this region. We are constantly seeking new ways to get funds," he said. "If we do it right, in the next 10 years we should see some remarkable results."

IFC investment in Asia totaled $697 million in the year ended June 30, more than double the $321 million invested a year earlier.

Of the total, $559 million was in loans, $109 million in equity and $29 million in underwritings.

In its report, IFC said Asia's developing economies had performed better in 1989 than those in other regions.

Mr. Parmar said Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia showed robust economic prospects, while China and India would be hampered by financial constraints and efforts to stabilize their economies.

It is too early to be specific on the effects of the Gulf crisis on the region, he said, adding: "The impact will be extremely uneven. Of course weaker economies will suffer most."

He said India, which imports a third of its oil, would be adversely affected, while countries like Thailand, which is in the crude-oil conversion business, would fare better.

Output Up In China In August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's industrial output rose 4.6 percent in August from a year earlier, but company profits continued to fall, since much of the production simply went into already bloated inventories, official reports said Monday.

The country seems unlikely to achieve a 6 percent growth target by the end of the year because of weak domestic demand, the China Daily said.

Quoting data released by the State Statistical Bureau, the English-language newspaper said industrial output in August was worth $33.2 billion, up 1.9 percent from July.

In the first eight months of the year, output was up 2.6 percent from a year earlier, at $255 billion.

The Economic Daily said industrial enterprises' net profits were down 56 percent in the first seven months of the year, while the amount owed by debtor companies nearly doubled. It did not give figures.

Production and retail sales growth have dropped sharply over the past year because of a government austerity program that has curbed inflation to an official rate of 3.5 percent from near 40 percent in 1988. Output growth slowed to 6.8 percent in 1989 from 17.7 percent.

Despite the overall sluggishness, output at collectively owned rural industries rose 9.3 percent in August.

(AP, AFP)

Road to GATT is Uphill for China

Reuters

BEIJING — A Chinese delegation due to negotiate with officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade this month faces an uphill task in convincing them that China's economy is free enough to win membership, diplomats said on Monday.

The delegation is due in Geneva on Sept. 20-21 for the ninth meeting of a working party that is considering China's ambition to join GATT, which regulates four-fifths of the world's trade.

"At the earliest, we think we could be readmitted to GATT sometime early next year," said Li Zhongzhou, leader of the delegation.

"Much progress has been made in introducing market mechanisms and furthering our open-door policy since the last meeting in December," Mr. Li said.

China has been trying to join the 96-member organization since 1986. But its efforts have been hampered by its centrally planned economy, which contradicts GATT free-market goals.

Foreign diplomats said it would remain tough for the Chinese to convince GATT it had resumed economic plans sidelined since Marxist hardliners seized power after last year's military crackdown on the prodemocracy movement.

Chinese economists who have read a draft of the nation's 1991-1995 five-year plan say it emphasizes a return to central planning.

"The government has no real intention now to allow more free-market prices within the next few years," said a senior Chinese economist who declined to be identified. "They will raise prices, of course, but they will do this by exerting more control on prices rather than less."

Diplomats said that China is also suspect in its foreign trade, both because of its high export subsidies and it secretiveness about trade information. "Because most of China's export companies are state-run, it is very difficult to know how heavily the government subsidizes them," said one diplomat.

Mr. Li, who is also division chief for GATT affairs in China's foreign trade ministry, said he believed the government's export subsidies would fall in the future because they strained government coffers.

■ Fight on Corruption

China's top trade official called Monday for forceful measures to clean up corruption in the foreign-trade sector to ensure the success of the country's open-door policy, Reuters quoted the official Xinhua news agency as reporting.

Officials found guilty of corruption will be dealt with severely, the trade official said.

Audits of 1,000 companies dealing in foreign trade last year uncovered 650 million yuan ($137.7 million) in "unauthorized funds," Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin was quoted as saying. He did not make clear whether any of the companies were foreign.

Thailand Backs Lavalin Bid To Build Elevated Rail Line

Reuters

BANGKOK — The Thai cabinet on Monday reaffirmed a decision to award Bangkok's landmark $1.6 billion Skytrain elevated rail project to a Canadian-Japanese consortium led by Lavalin International Inc.

The government action ended a four-year competition between Lavalin and a rival Asian-European group, led by a unit of Leighton Holdings Ltd. of Australia, for a 30-year concession to build and operate the 36-kilometer (22-mile) urban transit system.

A cabinet spokesman said Lavalin's proposal featured an 800 million Canadian dollar ($687 million) concessional financing package by the state-owned Export Development Corp. of Canada.

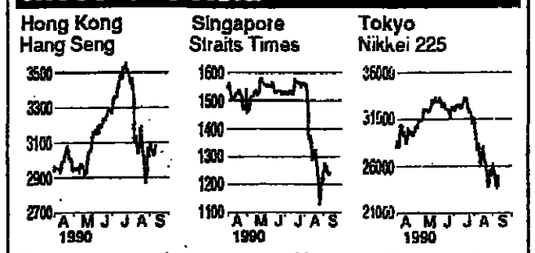
A separate mass transit plan for Bangkok put forth by Hopewell Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong was approved by the Thai cabinet in June. An official with the Expressway and Rapid Transit authority said last month that there were some concerns that the Skytrain and Hopewell systems could overlap, but that would not be assessed until after the cabinet approved a contract for Skytrain.

Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd.'s Canadian branch has committed a 500 million baht ($19.6 million), one-year guarantee that Lavalin will find foreign banks to act as alternative guarantors of EDC loans.

The cabinet spokesman said the rest of the project's financing would come from loans and a planned share issue of $416 million, of which the Thai government will take a 25 percent stake.

The Lavalin consortium includes Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. The Leighton group comprises seven West German and Belgian companies.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3087.74	3047.91	+1.31
Singapore	Straits Times	1246.50	1238.42	+0.65
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1499.70	1478.80	+1.41
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	25080.90	23962.07	+4.67
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	544.24	541.41	+0.52
Bangkok	Book Club	733.37	731.51	-0.25
Seoul	Composite Stock	612.63	613.08	-0.07
Taipei	Weighted Price	3487.98	3308.85	+5.41
Manila	Composite	701.68	712.67	-1.54
Jakarta	Barclays	544.67	546.60	-0.35
New Zealand	National Index	1589.04	1564.55	+1.57
Bombay	Stock Index	Closed	648.14	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Strike Shuts All N.Z. Ports

Agence France-Presse

WELLINGTON — All New Zealand ports were closed Monday by a dockworkers' strike, Radio New Zealand reported.

Members of the Harbor Workers Union walked off their jobs at midnight in a dispute with employers over job contracts.

A similar dispute in December, involving members of the Watersiders Union, closed New Zealand ports for several weeks. Watersiders unload ships while Harbor Workers dock vessels and drive wharf equipment.

Prime Minister Mike Moore said Monday that the government would not interfere because to do so could make the situation worse.

A union official said they wanted to continue with a nationwide employment award while employers were attempting to bring in separate contracts at each port.

The employers have offered a pay increase of 15 New Zealand dollars ($9.30) a week, provided the union accepted that next year's wages and conditions would be settled on a port-by-port basis rather than nationwide.

India Seeks Increase in Investment

Reuters

BOMBAY — India needs more foreign investment to help finance its balance-of-payments deficit, which may worsen because of the rise in oil prices stemming from the Gulf crisis, the Reserve Bank of India said Monday.

The central bank also released figures showing that India's growth rate fell by more than half, to 4.5 percent, in the 1989-90 fiscal year ended in March, while the inflation rate nearly doubled to 9.1 percent.

In its 1989-90 annual report, the Reserve Bank said direct foreign investment in the country reached only about $200 million last year.

"A larger inflow of direct foreign investment will help reduce the pressure on the balance of payments," the bank said.

India has traditionally been suspicious of foreign investment, particularly from multinational firms. But the government has taken tentative steps to attract joint ventures and has set a target of $1 billion in new foreign investment for 1990.

The Reserve Bank said the recent rise in crude-oil prices will push up the cost of India's oil and fertilizer imports, and it called for energy conservation measures to limit the increase.

The Petroleum Ministry said the oil price rise would add $1.7 billion to the country's import bill in the current year ending March 1991.

The Gulf crisis has increased pressure on India to slash its current account deficit.

The Reserve Bank estimated the current account deficit at 104.29 billion rupees ($5.9 billion) for the 1989-90 year.

The deficit has been been financed mostly by foreign aid, commercial loans and deposits from Indians living abroad, but the central bank said those sources of funds had become more difficult to tap.

India's debt climbed to $48 billion and liabilities on deposits from Indians living abroad rose to $10.3 billion at the end of the 1988-89 year, it said.

The World Bank estimated India's foreign debt at $64 billion at the end of 1989.

MANILA: *There's Little Good News for Investors in the Stock Market*

(Continued from first finance page)

the criteria set down by the IMF," said Ricky N. Jacinto, assistant vice president for Anscor Capital & Investment Corp.

To control inflation and support a softened local currency, the government has kept credit rates tight, which has lured investors away from equity and performing assets and toward government debt issues. Prime interest rates are hovering at between 25 to 27 percent, stifling corporate expansion plans; short-term government bonds are yielding 27 percent, up from 19.7 percent in July, and are expected to hold at that level or creep slightly higher in the next few months.

"With rates that high and given the scenario in the Gulf and domestic political jitters, people are just taking a wait-and-see attitude," said Mr. Jacinto.

Overall, the price/earning ratio of the composite index is trading at about 15. But that figure is distorted by the huge capitalization of Ayala Corp. and San Miguel Corp., which are trading at about 12 times annual earnings.

But some solid companies are reaching the bargain-basement level, according to analysts. Philippine National Bank, 30 percent of which is publicly held, reported 58.3 percent earnings growth for the first 8 months of the year compared with the same period in 1989, and is trading at a price/earnings ratio of about 5 times annual earnings. The share price of Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. which posted 46.3 percent earnings growth in the first half of this year, is hovering at about 4 times earnings.

"It looks like the market is close to bottoming out," said Jorge B. Abad, a research analyst with Pryce Securities Co. "But I don't think prices will recover until interest rates peak." Mr. Abad said he expected yields on short-term government debt would decline after reaching about 30 percent.

Mining-related stocks are also holding firm, buoyed by a rise in global mineral prices. The share price of Benguet Mining Corp., a substantial gold producer, has risen about 8 percent since Aug. 2. Lepanto Mining Corp. and Philex Mining Corp. have held their value against the market's overall declines, despite disappointing annual results released by Philex earlier this month.

But even mining companies were dealt a blow late last month after landslides, resulting from typhoons, disrupted operations.

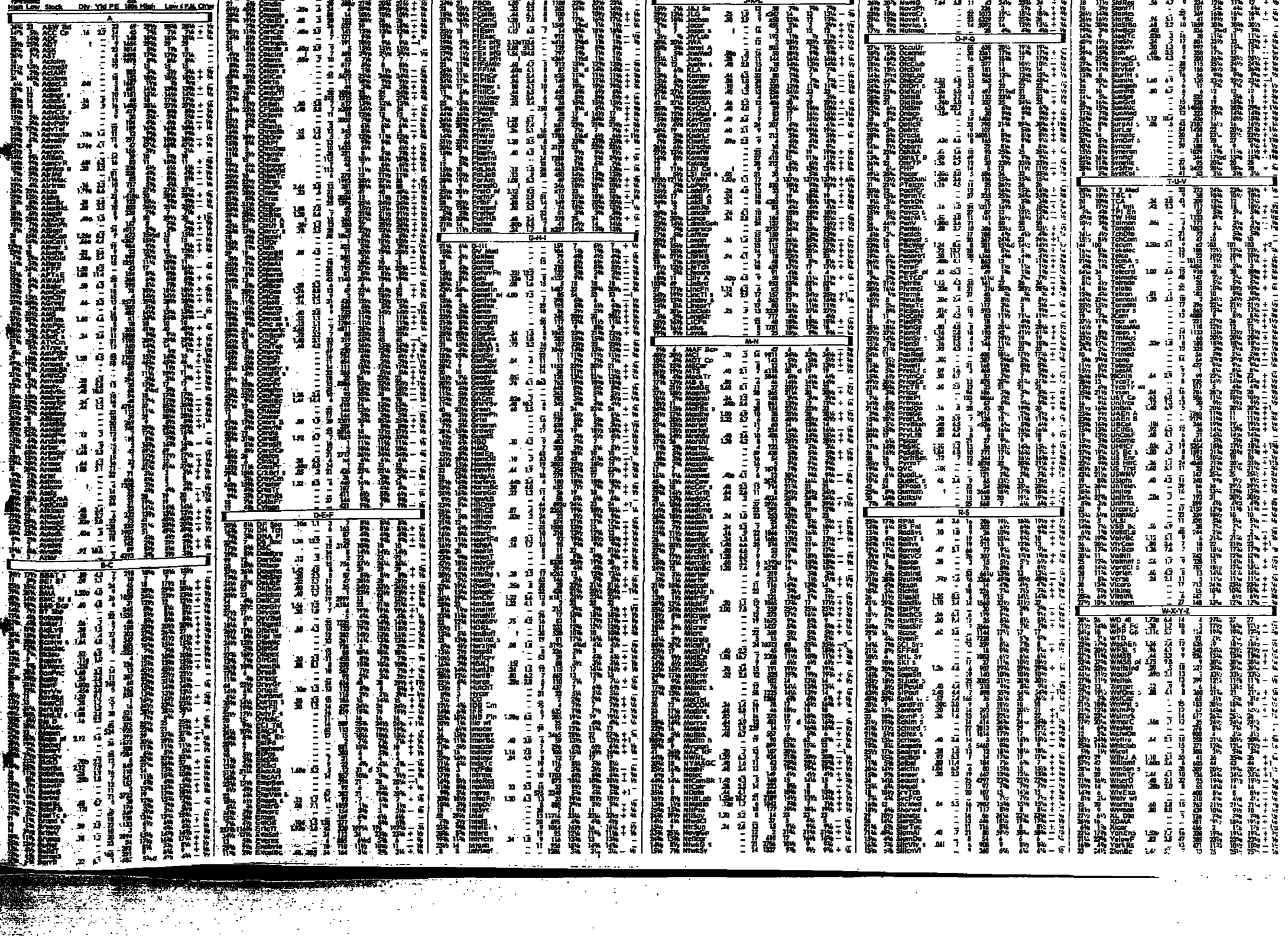
Should the Gulf crisis end peacefully, analysts said, the composite index would probably rise sharply with other stock markets and then ease to reflect the Philippine's internal hardships.

The government will still have its hands full trying to discourage another military uprising, rumors of which have been fanned by a spate of terrorist bomb attacks in downtown Manila.

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



SPORTS

Glanville's Falcons Dismantle the Oilers

As the NFL Season Starts, Cowboys And Giants Get Comeback Victories

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A bolt of lightning struck near Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium late in the first quarter of the game between the Falcons and the Houston Oilers, temporarily knocking out power on the stadium's scoreboards.

The Oilers might well have thought the lightning was another blind-side blitz and jolt from Atlanta's big-play defense.

The Falcons — displaying the spirit and venom Jerry Glanville promised he would bring to this bunch as their new head coach — went on to topple the Oilers on Sunday, 47-27, before a sellout crowd of 56,222 fans.

The victory showed Atlanta's 4-0 record and National Football League-high 127 points scored during the preseason might not have been a fluke.

For Glanville, dismissed early this year after five seasons as the Oilers' coach, the triumph was especially gratifying.

Warren Moon tossed three fourth-quarter touchdown passes, but it was not enough to overcome a dominating start by Atlanta, which led, 27-0, late in the first half before Houston managed a score.

Moon finished 31-of-52 passing for 397 yards. But Chris Miller was as effective, tossing for 220 yards on 18-of-30 passes in the Falcons' Red Gun versions of a run-and-shoot offense.

Atlanta has 24 players who are 25 years or younger and averages 4.36 years pro experience per man, and Sunday afternoon, the Falcons played with purpose and focus beyond their years, dismantling the Oilers in a manner even the Oilers found surprising.

Andre Rison kept the onslaught going midway through the third quarter with a 26-yard scoring grab that built Atlanta's lead to 34-7.

A third field goal, this one 26 yards, by Greg Davis made it 37-7 late in the quarter.

For good measure, Davis booted his fourth straight scoring kick, a 51-yarder, in the final quarter.

The Falcons' scoring ended on an intercepted pass returned 82 yards for a touchdown by cornerback Deion Sanders with 13 seconds remaining.

Cowboys 17, Chargers 14: After San Diego failed on a fake punt attempt on 4th-and-six with 5:15 left and a 14-10 lead, Dallas' Troy Aikman capped a 53-yard drive by sneaking in from a yard out with 1:58 to play in Irving, Texas.

It was, said San Diego's coach, Dan Henning, "a dumb mistake. I was hoping somebody would bail me out on it, but it wasn't blocked correctly. I should have called it off. It's a disappointing loss, the kind I'll carry around a long time."

Aikman threw a 28-yard pass to Dennis McKinnon for the Cowboys' first score. San Diego tied it on Mark Vlasic's 14-yard pass to Craig McEwen and went ahead on Marion Butts's one-yard run after a disputed pass interference penalty.

Dolphins 27, Patriots 24: A scrambling Dan Marino threw a seven-yard scoring pass to Tony Paige with 1:46 left, ending his inconsistent performance in Foxboro, Massachusetts, on a positive note. Marino had thrown three interceptions, two of which set up touchdowns that gave New England a 21-6 second-quarter lead.

Miami's winning 52-yard drive began with a 10-yard run by Sammie Smith, who rushed for a career-high 159 yards and a touchdown.

Marino completed 22-of-34 passes for 255 yards and two touchdowns. New England's Steve Grogan was 17-of-28 for 217 yards and two scores.

Bengals 25, Jets 20: Cincinnati rallied for 15 points in a 7½-minute span in the fourth quarter, scoring on field goals of 44 and 37 yards by Jim Breech, a safety and Boomer Esiason's second touchdown pass, a three-yarder to James Brooks.

The visiting Jets had built a 20-10 lead with 13:43 remaining on two scoring passes from Ken O'Brien to Al Toon and two field goals by Pat Leahy.

Raiders 14, Broncos 9: Jerry Robinson and Terry McDaniel scored touchdowns off Denver turnovers in the third quarter in Los Angeles, and the Raiders shut down John Elway. Robinson returned an interception of an Elway pass five yards with 7:49 left in the period to erase a 6-0 Denver lead. McDaniel scooped up a fumble by Vance Johnson and returned it 42 yards with 2:05 left to make it 14-6.

Elway completed 14-of-31 passes for 157 yards with two interceptions. He also lost a fumble deep in Los Angeles territory in the fourth quarter and was sacked five times.

Browns 13, Steelers 3: Anthony Blaylock, filling in for holdout cornerback Frank Minnifield, scooped up a fumble and ran 30 yards for his first NFL touchdown early in the third period as Cleveland won a season-opening game at home for the first time since 1978.

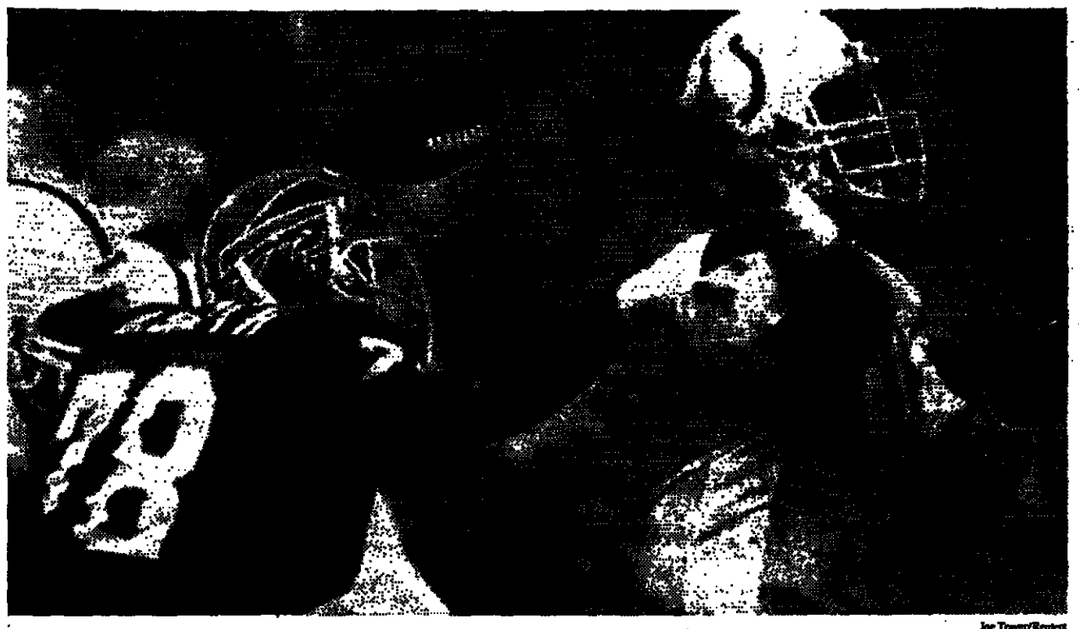
Cleveland forced two turnovers in a span of three plays. Pittsburgh's Merril Hoge was stripped of the ball by linebacker Mike Johnson, Blaylock picked it up on one bounce and ran untouched to the end zone for a 7-3 lead. Jerry Kauric added two field goals, one following Thane Gash's interception of Bubby Brister on Pittsburgh's next possession.

Bills 26, Colts 10: Buffalo overcame an impressive NFL debut by Jeff George in Orchard Park, New York, and got four field goals by Scott Norwood. George, the top pick in the April draft, completed 13-of-24 passes for 160 yards and a 25-yard touchdown to Stanley Morgan, with no interceptions. George left in the fourth quarter with a concussion.

The Bills' Jim Kelly outpassed the heralded rookie, connecting on 28-of-37 for 283 yards and a three-yard TD to Butch Rolle. Thurman Thomas rushed for 84 yards, including a six-yard touchdown with 1:37 remaining, and caught nine passes for 61.

Giants 27, Eagles 20: Phil Simms threw a 12-yard touchdown pass to rookie Rodney Hampton and Dave Meggett scored on a 68-yard punt return in a 1:56 span of the third quarter as New York rallied from a 10-6 halftime deficit in East Rutherford, New Jersey. Lawrence Taylor, a holdout throughout the preseason, had three sacks and a forced fumble.

Simms was 15 of 27 for 149 yards, including a 41-yard TD to Mark Ingram. Philadelphia's Randall Cunningham was sacked four times and threw three interceptions. He completed 25-of-42 pass attempts for 226 yards. *(NYT, AP)*



Joe Traver/Reuters

Jeff George, the Indianapolis Colts' rookie quarterback, lost the ball and was introduced to Bruce Smith of the Bills with a clobbering.

Aiming for 3d Title, 49ers Open Against Saints

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Through most of their meetings, John Fourcade was the scout team quarterback and Dave Waymer the veteran starter in the New Orleans Saints' secondary.

Monday night, Fourcade was to open his first full National Football League season as a starter, and Waymer as a nickel back with the San Francisco 49ers.

Fourcade said he learned a few things about Waymer, going against him in practice, that might give him a slight edge.

Waymer, whose 10-year career with the Saints began in the 1-15 season of 1980 and wound up in the first three winning seasons in club history, was left unprotected in Plan B, and the 49ers snapped him up.

San Francisco's coach, George Seifert, does not put too much stock in any inside information obtained from a player.

"Certainly Dave has a feel for New Orleans, as our players do when they go on to other clubs," Seifert said. "But we, as a staff, have to be careful of establishing a game plan on that information."

San Francisco's lineup is essentially unchanged from its Super Bowl starters, except for injuries, and those primarily on defense: end Pierce Holt, questionable with a knee injury; nose tackle Michael Carter, questionable after arthroscopic knee surgery, and Bill Romanowski replacing recently released Keena Turner at right outside linebacker.

On the offensive line, left tackle Bubba Paris is expected to go the distance, rather than being platooned with Steve Wallace, who is at right tackle. Harris Barton moves to right guard to replace Bruce Collie.

Fourcade, a veteran of eight teams in four leagues before joining the Saints in the strike season, became the starter for the final three games last year, won them all and helped Bobby Hebert decide to sit out the year.

A Squeeze Bunt Helps Dodgers Trip Reds and Trim Division Lead

The Associated Press

The Los Angeles Dodgers keep chasing the National League West-leading Cincinnati Reds, but they seem to be running in place.

"They're no better than us," Los Angeles left fielder Kal Daniels said Sunday after the Dodgers beat the Reds, 6-4, in Los Angeles and shaved Cincinnati's lead to 5½ games.

"They got off to a good start, the first half of the season belonged to them, the second half belonged to us, and it's going to go down to the wire," Daniels said.

Since Aug. 21, when the Dodgers fell 6½ games off the pace, they have gained ground only five times in 18 games, getting no closer than their present deficit. The Reds' magic number remains 18.

"The pitching is supposed to be carrying us down the stretch," the Reds' manager, Lou Piniella, said, "and we need these guys to start throwing the ball the way they're capable of. We took the lead, but we just didn't hold it."

The Reds took a 4-3 lead in the fifth on Barry Larkin's triple to the left-center alley, which extended his hitting streak to 17 games, and Hal Morris's RBI single.

But in the Dodgers' half of the fifth, Rick Dempsey singled in the tying run and Alfredo Griffin gave the Dodgers a 5-4 lead with a suicide squeeze bunt that scored Mike Sharperson.

Griffin's squeeze bunt put the Dodgers ahead for good and kept Ramon Martinez in the game. After giving up Morris's RBI single, Martinez retired 15 of the last 16 batters and took the major league lead with his ninth complete game. He gave up eight hits, walked three and struck out eight, increasing his strikeout total to 200 and regaining the National League lead from David Cone of the New York Mets.

"I don't worry too much about strikeouts," he said. "I would like to strike out a lot of guys like I was doing before, but we're not going to win the division with strikeouts. I just wanted to get the win, because that's what we need."

Expos 9, Pirates 5: Andres Galarraga and Mike Fitzgerald homered as visiting Montreal took an early four-run lead [illegible] closed within a run before the Expos broke open the game with four runs in the ninth on RBI singles by Otis Nixon and Rolando Roomes and a two-run single by Delino DeShields.

Giants 5, Astros 1: Kevin Mitchell, who began the game in an 0-for-16 slump, drove in three runs with an RBI single and a two-run homer in San Francisco.

Padres 5, Braves 4: In San Diego, Garry Templeton drove in the winning run with an 11th-inning groundout and Eric Show pitched two hitless innings for the victory and extended his scoreless streak to 15⅓ innings.

The Braves tied it at 4 in the ninth on Mark Lemke's RBI single.

Cardinals 9, Cubs 2: Felix Jose had two hits, including a home run, and drove in two runs, and Ray Lankford went 4-for-5 with a double, three singles and two RBI in Chicago.

John Tudor, pitching in relief for the second time this season, won his first game in more than a month with four scoreless innings.

Rangers 6, Royals 5: In an American League game in Arlington, Texas, Steve Farr's bases-loaded walk to Pete Incaviglia with two out in the ninth gave the Rangers a four-game sweep.

The Royals have lost seven straight and finished a 13-game road trip 2-11.

Tigers 5, Brewers 0: Scott Aldred won his major-league debut and Travis Fryman homered in Milwaukee. Aldred gave up four hits in five innings and escaped two bases-loaded jams.

The Tigers broke a scoreless tie in the fifth on a single by Chet Lemon and Mike Heath's RBI double.

Indians 12, Twins 9: The Indians had eight of their season-high 20 hits in a seven-run, seventh inning to outlast the Twins in Minneapolis.

After making three errors and missing several scoring opportunities over the first six innings, the Indians rallied from a 5-1 deficit off starter Mark Guthrie and reliever Jack Savage. Sandy Alomar had a pair of singles in the seventh, and the Indians hit four of their season-high nine doubles in the inning, including Candy Maldonado's go-ahead, two-run double.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

CAN a practising grandmaster simultaneously function as an administrator? We will have the answer soon because Maxim Dlugy, a grandmaster from Englewood, New Jersey, was elected president of the United States Chess Federation in August. This is the first time an active grandmaster has attained the post. Despite vigorous campaigning in Jacksonville, Dlugy, competed in the Invitational and acquitted himself quite creditably. He was the only entrant to win a game from the first-prize winner, Lev Alburt, a New York grandmaster. Dlugy's victory came in the first of their five tiebreak games. It was played at the rate of all moves in 30 minutes for each player. Alburt is an indefatigable supporter of the Benko Gambit, 3...b5!?, a positional pawn sacrifice to obtain dynamic play against the white queenside. Dlugy is just as stubborn in his efforts to brand it unsound.

This time Dlugy accepted it with 4 cb, but after 4...a6, returned the pawn at once with the latest trend, 5 f3!? In a game in the Interzonal Tournament in Manila in July between Mikhail Gurevich and Tony Miles, Black took back the pawn with 5...ab, but after 6 e4 Qa5 7 Bd2 b4 8 Na3 Ba6 9 Nc4 Qc7 10 Nh3 d6 11 a3 Bc4 12 Bc4 ba 13 Ra3 Ra3 14 ba g6 15 Qa4 Nbd7 16 Qa8 Qb8 17 Qb8 Nb8 18 Ke2 Bg7 19 Rb1, White speedily won the ending.

The point of 7 Na3 is to maintain a heavy grip on the b5 square with 8 Ne2 and 9 Nc3. Dlugy mentioned that after the game Alburt said that the critical choice was between the risky 8...e6 and the safe 8...Ne8. But 8...Ne8 proved none too safe in this game, and Alburt did not confront Dlugy with the Benko Gambit again in their series.

Dlugy's 10 Be3 fingered the weakness of the c5 pawn: on 10...Qb6, there could have followed 11 Na4 Qa5 12 Bd2 Qc7 13 b6 Qb7 14 Ba5 with a wretched position for Black. There was also 10...Qa5, but after 11 Bd2, what then?

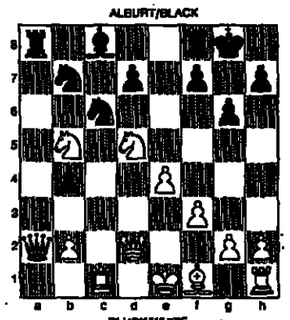
Alburt tried 10...ab, 11 Bc5 Nb7, yet after 12 Bd4, he could not thrust 12...b4? because of 13 Bg7 Kg7 14 Qd4 followed by 15 Qb4. He kept trying with 12...e5 13 de Bd4 14 Qd4 Nc6, but Dlugy repelled the effort with 15 e7! Qe7 16 Qd2 b4 17 Nd5.

After 17...Qc5 18 Rc1! Qa7 19 Nb5!, White's superiority in qualitative development was manifest — and that was not all. After 19...Qa2 (19...Qa5 would make no difference after 20 Nbc7 RA7 21 Qb6 b3 22 Kd1 f6 23 Bc4!) 20 Bc4!, Alburt could not play 20...b3 without running into 21 Nbc7 RA7 22 Nf6 Kg7 23 Nce8 Re8 24 Ne8 Kf8 25 Nf6 with the exchange ahead and an easily winning position.

The desperate 20...Qa5 21 Nbc7! Kg7 cost Black the exchange, but saving it with 21...RA7? permits 22 Qb6 with the annihilating threat of 23 Nf6 followed by 24 Qh7 mate.

After Dlugy picked up more material with 23 Nb4 and exchanged queens with 26 Qe3 Qe3 27 Ne3, Black was helpless, although Alburt tried to produce every trap he could think of. Since 44...Kd7 45 Kd4 strands Black in a lost king-and-pawn endgame, Alburt gave up.

ALBURT/BLACK



DLUGY/WHITE

Position after 19 . . . Qa2

BENKO GAMBIT

White Dlugy	Black Alburt	White Dlugy	Black Alburt
1 d4	Nf6	23 Nb4	Qa7
2 c4	c5	24 Nd5	f5
3 d5	b5	25 Qc3	Kh8
4 cb	a6	26 Qe3	Qe3
5 f3	g6	27 Ne3	fe
6 e4	Bg7	28 fe	Nd6
7 Na3	O-O	29 Bd5	Ne5
8 Ne2	Ne8	30 Rf1	Re8
9 Nc3	Nd6	31 Kd2	Re8
10 Be3	ab	32 Rf6	Re6
11 Bc5	Nb7	33 Re6	de
12 Bd4	e5	34 Ba8	Kg5
13 de	Bd4	35 Rc5	Kf6
14 Qd4	Nc6	36 b3	Rb5
15 e7	Qe7	37 Kc3	Nd7
16 Qd2	b4	38 Ng4	Ke7
17 Nd5	Qc5	39 Rc7	Be2
18 Rc1	Qa7	40 Bc6	Nb6
19 Nb5	Qa2	41 Bb5	Rb5
20 Bc4	Qa5	42 Ne5	Kd6
21 Nbc7	Kg7	43 Rd7	Bd7
22 Na8	Qa8	44 Nd7	Resigns

BOOKS

NAME AND TEARS AND OTHER STORIES: Forty Years of Italian Fiction

Edited and translated by Kathrine Jason. 231 pages. $17.95. Graywolf Press, Box 75006, St. Paul, Minn. 55175.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

READING this lively collection of short Italian fiction published in the last 40 years or so, the thought occurs that censorship and adversity can sometimes serve a creative purpose, challenging authors to do their utmost to circumvent a government's artistic watchmen.

This notion can apply not only to dictatorships but also to democratic countries with censorial officials. During the years of fascism, Italian writers and filmmakers were closely supervised to make sure that Il Duce and the corporate state were not offended. Novelists had to use code language and symbolism in their stories; movies being more visible, directors couldn't get away with much under Mussolini.

But once freed of government scrutiny, there was an explosion of powerful neorealistic films — "Open City," "The Bicycle Thief," "Bitter Rice," "Shoe Shine" — in the postwar years. Similarly, unfettered novels — Carlo Levi's "Christ Stopped at Eboli," Giorgio Bassani's "Garden of the Finzi-Continis," Elio Vittorini's "Twilight of the Elephant," Alberto Moravia's "Woman of Rome," Natalia Ginzburg's "Family Sayings" — revealed suppressed truths and new social attitudes.

Some of these well-known Italian authors, whose work has been published in the United States, are included in "Name and Tears and Other Stories." Others have not appeared before in English translation. This selection of 31 stories (some are excerpts from novels), written by 26 authors, is edited and translated by Kathrine Jason.

The most amusing story in the collection, "The Discovery of America," is written by none other than the author of "The Name of the Rose" and "Foucault's Pendulum." Umberto Eco wrote the story in 1963, long before his two best-selling novels helped to revive interest in modern Italian fiction.

Sicilian writers are unusually well-represented in the collection, nearly all indebted to Pirandello, their most famous countryman. In "The Invaded Man," Gesualdo Bufalino imagines an ordinary mortal who has turned into an angel. In "The Missed Marriage," Giuseppe Bonaviri tells of a brother's abortive effort to find a suitor for an unmarried sister.

Apart from Umberto Eco, this collection indicates that modern Italian fiction is living on its laurels. It has suffered terrible losses in the last few years with the deaths of Primo Levi, Italo Calvino and Leonardo Sciascia. And some of its major writers, like Alberto Moravia, Giorgio Bassani and Natalia Ginzburg, don't seem to be producing important new work.

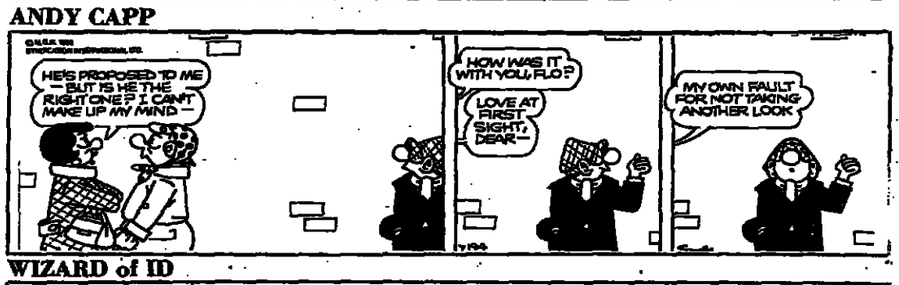
It's time for another Italian renaissance.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



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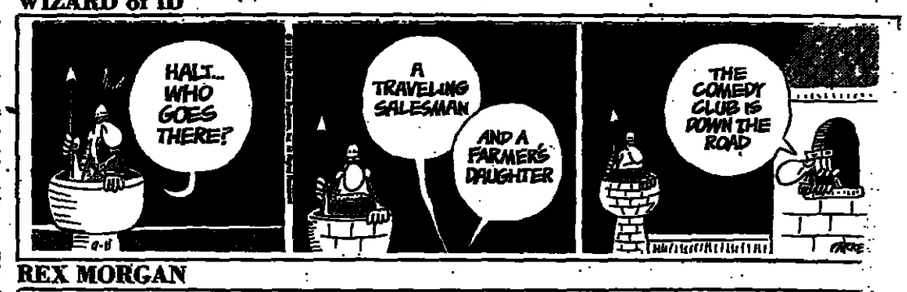
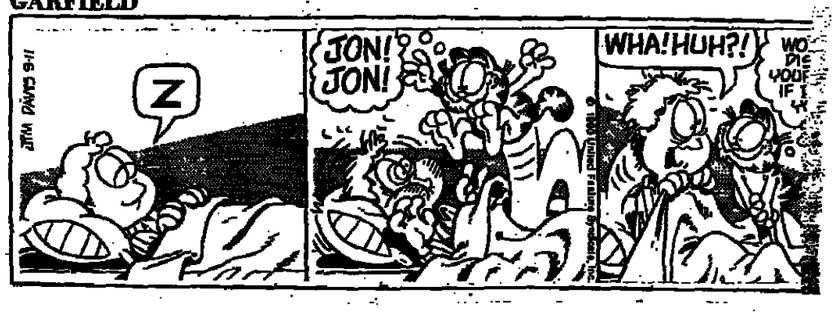


REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MILPE

LYDIO

REYJES

DINNAL

Look who's handling out advice

A PERSON WHO IS CONSTANTLY GIVING OTHERS A PIECE OF HIS MIND USUALLY HAS THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ____ TO ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IDIOT HERTH POLISH AMBUSH
Answer: When neighbors gossip over a fence, there's much to be said - - - ON BOTH SIDES

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Mark Lennihan/The Associated Press

Pete Sampras, the winner's trophy in hand, savoring his three-set victory under the defeated gaze of Andre Agassi, his opponent.

Sampras Crushes Agassi in 3 Sets

American, 19, Is Youngest Man to Win U.S. Open Title

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The men's final at the U.S. Open unfolded like an unrequited love affair on Sunday, and by the end of it, one of the involved parties was mightily upset.

Unheralded and underestimated, Pete Sampras produced a barrage of bravura serves, one-way passing shots, and viperish volleys from start to finish while his opponent, the ultra-visible Andre Agassi, backed farther and farther into a corner, his persona and his tennis game reduced to silence, a most unfamiliar predicament.

Sampras, a laconic 19-year-old Californian who dropped out of high school in order to take a crash course in top-flight tennis, became the youngest U.S. Open champion ever by demolishing Agassi, his fellow American, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Like a kid set loose in a candy store, Sampras squinted, scratched his closely cropped head, and then reached out an eager hand to accept his check for $350,000, a payday that doubled his earnings for 1990, during which he has collected three titles and had improved his ranking from 61st to 12th before the Open.

The match was the first U.S. Open final to be contested by two Americans since 1979, and Sampras became the first American to win this Grand Slam tournament since John McEnroe captured his fourth Open title in 1984.

Sampras's stunning demotion of Agassi, the world's No. 4 player, sent the serve-and-volleyer into the top 10 for the first time in his career with an official computer ranking of No. 6. *(See Scoreboard.)*

For Agassi, the loss meant that he had, once again, failed to deliver the championship mettle to match his matinee idol stature. Agassi has played the role of runner-up in two Grand Slam events this year, the French and U.S. Opens.

But Agassi said he felt less disappointed in himself Sunday than he had in Paris, where he felt a more persevering performance might have earned him the title at the expense of Andrés Gómez.

"When someone is beating you like he was, there's not a whole lot to get frustrated about," said Agassi, who could not damage Sampras's serve and had a wrenching time trying to hang onto his own. "Today I wanted it, but nothing went right. I'd have to say it's the first time I've been focused and determined and done nothing with it. Anything he touched turned to gold out there."

Sampras doled out 13 aces and lost only five points on his serve, a remarkable dominance that left Agassi reeling.

"Your chances of returning serves hit 100 miles per hour are pretty slim, not to mention when he can blast one at 120 miles per hour," said Agassi.

Sampras, a player who categorized his service motion as "weak" just five years ago, said he revamped his game by switching to a one-handed backhand and learning how to hit a reasonable volley.

Too, he grew to 6 feet (1.82 meters), bulked up his muscles on a training regimen derived from Ivan Lendl's iron-man program, and switched from playing like a counterpuncher to pummeling like an instigator.

"My whole game revolves around my serve now," said Sampras, "and with me serving this well all week, it kind of puts a seed of doubt in the minds of the guys you play that if he plays one bad game, the set could be over."

That is precisely what happened to Agassi three times over.

In the opening set, Sampras had Agassi on the retreat right from the first game. He forced the flashier player into submission by making him work his way out of two break points, held his own serve at love in the second game, and broke Agassi in the third. Sampras next added insult to injury, piling up three straight aces in the fourth game to hold at love again for a 3-1 lead.

Elise Amendola/The Associated Press

Andre Agassi's face said it all: Pete Sampras was overwhelming.

There was more of the same trouble in store for Agassi in the second set, when Sampras snared a break point in the fifth game by plastering a forehand service return down the line, nearly knocking Agassi over when he tried to intercept it.

On the next point Sampras galloped to the net and used a one-two combination of a backhand stretch volley and a forehand volley winner to knock Agassi out of the game.

After breaking a forlorn Agassi at love in the sixth game of the third set, Sampras launched his 100th ace of the tournament to hold serve for a 5-2 advantage. Instead of serving himself into a tighter set in the final game of the match, Agassi ended his agony by flapping a forehand into the net at match point.

"I had a great time out there," Sampras said, "right from the first point, no nerves at all. Today was the best I could possibly play, the best all week and all year and it couldn't have happened at a better time. I really don't know if anyone could have beaten me."

Agassi felt the afternoon's denouement to be appropriate to its New York setting.

"This was a good old-fashioned street mugging out here, that's all it was," Agassi said of his inability to put up a fight against Sampras. "I was confident before it, real confident. If I had to bet on it I would have said, 'Hey, I can come out of this on top.' For the first two sets, I was completely on the defensive."

■ Sampras in Europe

Despite his victory Sunday, Sampras has not cut back his schedule for the coming months, according to ProServ, his management group.

Sampras is to play in tournaments in Berlin, beginning Oct. 8; in Lyon, beginning Oct. 15; in Stockholm, beginning Oct. 22, and in Paris, beginning Oct. 29.

SAMPRAS: *A Champion's Symbolic Blow for Bygone Tennis Civility*

(Continued from page 1)

quick flight out of town. It was, "Ciao, see ya, babe," in just 102 minutes. The only way Agassi could have given up the ghost faster was if he had inflated his tennis shoes and floated away.

"It's not like I lost it," Agassi said, excusing his lifeless performance. "I got my butt kicked. All his aces were on the line."

"Anything he touched turned to gold out there," he continued. "The way he played today, he should come back to Vegas with me. We'll go to the casino."

Agassi tried only one lob during the match, although Sampras came to the net 62 times. Agassi came to the net seven times. Both Agassi's ground strokes and first serves were short, as though he were playing not to lose. Sampras saw the timid tendency.

"I was quite surprised," Sampras said. "I thought he'd go for more shots and more winners. He just seemed tentative. He wasn't being the aggressor. That was the difference."

Aided by Agassi's minimal presence, Sampras said he had had "a great time out there."

"From the first point on," he said, "I had absolutely no nerves."

In an advertisement for a camera, Agassi tilts up his sunglasses and says, "Image is everything."

Once upon a time, before Connors had turned his racket into a phallic symbol or McEnroe had enriched the lexicon of referee-baiting with his unbowdlerized verbal tirades, image was not everything in tennis. Substance was usually the issue.

Sampras has consciously returned to that era for inspiration.

"About five years ago, I had a coach who showed me old films of Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall from '71-'72," Sampras said after his victory Sunday. "I really enjoyed the way they played and handled themselves in that era. I think a lot of guys, especially my age, forget the Lavers and Rosewalls. I have tremendous respect for the Australians. They were class individuals. I would like to be."

Laver was the master of all surfaces. Rosewall played at his peak until he was almost 40. Newcombe knew how to win by day and play by night. None of them whined over line calls, grubbed for the last dollar, denigrated their foes or retired young just because they could not win all the time.

Since then, however, men's tennis has suffered all the insolent heirs of Ilie Nastase and the boring litter of expressionless baseliners begotten by Bjorn Borg. In Sampras, the game may now get an elite player who can be colorful without being crude and who can play with dignity and composure while also exposing a personality after the last point.

In other words, in Sampras, and in his contemporary Michael Chang, the United States may produce a male player as appealing as Boris Becker.

If that sounds like a lot to lay on a teenager ranked 61st in the world at the beginning of the year but whose ranking Monday by the Association of Tennis Professionals had leaped to No. 6, then let's plead guilty.

Perhaps the core of Sampras's cool is his ability not to take himself or his sport too seriously. His parents — his father is a mechanical engineer in the U.S. Air Force — not only stay off the tennis circuit, they do not watch his matches live on television.

"I'm sure my family taped it," Sampras said Sunday.

He knows that they will be told, "Pete won," or "Pete lost." Then they will watch the tape. Just as if what he were doing for a living was not really as important as heart surgery.

"I'm just a normal 19-year-old growing up with a very unusual job," Sampras said, "and doing very unusual things like today."

Said Agassi of Sampras: "It's easy to play hard-hitting, carefree tennis when you're the underdog. Let's see how he handles it now, the criticism after he's expected to win."

"It's different on top," he said. "Let's let him prove it before we start assuming too much."

Sampras, the California boy with the big sincere features and the kid-brother looks, knows the dangers.

"Obviously there is going to be a lot more pressure on me now," he said. "I think I can handle that responsibility."

He paused, then added: "And if I can't, then I'll have to look at things and see what I'll have to do. Right now, I'm going to let it all soak in and enjoy it."

So shall we.

SIDELINES

Johnson Vows a January Comeback

CASTELFRANCO VENETO, Italy (AP) — Ben Johnson, declaring himself fit and clean, confirmed Monday that he will begin his comeback in January following a two-year suspension for steroid use.

Johnson said he wants to win the world and Olympic titles over the next two years and regain the world record in the 100 meters.

"I want to take back the titles and the records I have been deprived of," the Candadian sprinter said. He said his first meet would be the Hamilton Spectator Games in Hamilton, Ontario, on Jan. 11. He will run 50 meters in that indoor meet, the first of at least 13 indoor meets in which he plans to compete in 1991.

Swedish Golf Tournaments to Merge

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Two Swedish professional golf tournaments will merge next year, creating the second richest European Tour event behind the British Open with a purse of almost $1.2 million, the organizers said Monday.

The first Scandinavian Masters, which replaces the Scandinavian Enterprise Open and the PLM Open on the 1991 Tour schedule, will be held on a yet unnamed course in Stockholm in early August.

"This date will guarantee an excellent field," the tournament director, Goran Oredsson, said, "because it will be one of the last qualifying tournaments for the Ryder Cup."

Sindelar Wins U.S. Golf in Playoff

COAL VALLEY, Illinois (UPI) — Joey Sindelar parred the first hole of a sudden-death playoff with Willie Wood to win the 20th annual Hardee's Golf Classic on Sunday at Oakwood Country Club.

Sindelar, who began the final round at eight under, three strokes behind Wood and Bob Tway, rolled in a one-foot (30-centimeter) putt after Wood missed a 10-foot putt for par.

The victory was the sixth of Sindelar's career and his first since winning The International in 1988.

For the Record

An English League soccer player, striker David Longhurst of York, 25, died Saturday of a heart attack during a fourth division game between York and Lincoln. He collapsed on the field two minutes before halftime after a collision with another player. *(Reuters)*

Former heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson's fight against Alex Stewart has been rescheduled for Dec. 8, the Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino has announced. The fight was postponed from Sept. 22 because of a cut that Tyson suffered in a sparring session on Aug. 31. *(UPI)*

Real Madrid, the once-invincible masters of Spanish soccer, lost for the first time in league play in 10 months on Saturday, *falling to Sevilla, 2-0,* in Seville. *(Reuters)*

Starting Jan. 1, all boxers in Zimbabwe will be tested for AIDS before they can fight, according to Richard Hondo, secretary of the Zimbabwe National Boxing and Wrestling Control Board. *(Reuters)*

Nigel Benn of Britain, the World Boxing Organization middleweight champion, is to fight Thomas Hearns in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Jan. 4, Benn's agent said Monday. *(Reuters)*

Top Asian Olympic Panel Urges Games Ban on Iraq

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The executive committee of the Olympic Council of Asia has unanimously recommended that Iraq be banned from this month's Asian Games and be expelled from the council over its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Several Arab nations have threatened to boycott the games, which are to begin Sept. 22 in Beijing, if Iraq is allowed to take part, officials said.

The council's secretary general, C.L. Mehta, said Monday that the recommendation was based on a ballot of the 11 nations on the Asian executive committee and would be voted on by all 38 council members.

The vote will be held in Beijing on Sept. 20. A majority would be needed to bar Iraq from the games.

However, the International Olympic Committee will decide whether to bar Iraq from all international sporting events during its Sept. 16-19 meeting in Tokyo.

The IOC's resolution would preempt the Asian group's decision in Beijing. The Arab Olympic Committee also has pressed the international group to suspend Iraq.

Agence France-Presse

Soldiers in Beijing posing for photos Monday with Pan Pan pandas, mascots of the Asian Games, which start Sept. 22.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	78	61	.561	—
Toronto	74	66	.529	4½
Detroit	67	74	.475	12
Milwaukee	66	73	.475	12
Baltimore	63	75	.457	14½
Cleveland	62	78	.443	16½
New York	57	82	.410	21
West Division				
Oakland	89	50	.640	—
Chicago	79	59	.572	9½
Texas	73	67	.521	16½
California	69	71	.493	20½
Seattle	69	71	.493	20½
Kansas City	66	74	.471	23½
Minnesota	65	76	.461	25

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	82	58	.586	—
New York	78	61	.561	3½
Montreal	73	66	.525	8½
Chicago	65	74	.468	16½
Philadelphia	65	74	.468	16½
St. Louis	64	76	.457	18
West Division				
Cincinnati	79	60	.568	—
Los Angeles	74	66	.529	5½
San Francisco	72	68	.514	7½
San Diego	64	75	.460	15
Houston	63	77	.450	16½
Atlanta	58	82	.414	21½

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	000 001 000	1	5	3
Baltimore	021 000 00x	3	8	0

McCaskill and Schroeder; Telford, Bautista (7), Price (7), Schilling (8), Olson (9) and Tettleton. W—Telford, 3-2. L—McCaskill, 11-10. Sv—Olson (30).

Chicago	001 000 000	1	7	4
Toronto	101 004 00x	6	9	1

McDowell, Pall (6), Radinsky (7), Rosenberg (8) and Fisk; Key, Acker (8), Ward (9) and Myers, W—Key, 16-7. L—McDowell, 12-7. HRs—Toronto, McGriff (32), Myers (5).

Seattle	020 201 000	3	11	1
Boston	000 000 100	1	9	1

Young, Swift (8) and Valle; Hesketh, Irvine (4), Murphy (7), Gardner (8), Andersen (9) and Pena, Marzano (8). W—Young, 8-14. L—Hesketh, 9-2. Sv—Swift (5).

Oakland	030 000 004	7	9	1
New York	000 002 100	3	10	1

Stewart, Eckersley (9) and Steinbach; Leary, Cadaret (9), Plunk (9) and Geren. W—Stewart, 19-10. L—Leary, 9-12. HR—Oakland, McGwire (36).

Cleveland	000 100 221	5	12	0
Minnesota	120 011 00x	5	13	0

S. Valdez, Olin (4), Jones (8) and Alomar; Guthrie, Savage (7), Leach (7), Casian (8) and Harper. W—Olin, 3-4. L—Savage, 0-2.

Detroit	000 011 201	5	9	0
Milwaukee	000 000 000	0	6	0

Aldred, Nunez (6) and Rowland; Krueger, Veres (7), Mirabella (7), Crim (8), Elvira (9) and Surhoff. W—Aldred, 7-8. L—Krueger, 5-8. Sv—Nunez (3). HR—Detroit, Fryman (7).

Kansas City	002 120 000	5	11	1
Texas	000 220 001	4	7	1

McGaffigan, Crawford (5), M. Davis (7), Farr (8) and Boone, Macfarlane (9); Alexander, McMurtry (4), Jeffcoat (7), Arnsberg (9) and Petralli, Kreuter (9). W—Arnsberg, 6-1. L—Farr, 10-7. HRs—Kansas City, Brett (11). Texas, Daugherty (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	022 001 004	9	15	0
Pittsburgh	000 121 001	5	11	0

De. Martinez, Rojas (1), Sampen (5), Rueda (5), Burke (6), Frey (9) and Fitzgerald; Walk, Palacios (3), Heaton (4), Bair (6), Kipper (7), Power (8), Patterson (9) and LaVallliere, Slaught (7). W—Rojas, 2-1. L—Walk, 5-6. HRs—Montreal, Galarraga (18), Fitzgerald (9). Pittsburgh, Bonds (26), King (13).

New York	400 000 200	7	5	0
Philadelphia	000 100 41x	6	12	0

Fernandez, Penn (7), Darling (8) and O'Brien, Huntley (8); Combs, Bowser (8) and Nieto, Daulton (8). W—Combs, 7-9. L—Fernandez, 9-12. Sv—Bowser (12). HRs—New York, Magadan (5). Philadelphia, C.Hayes (10).

Houston	000 000 010	1	8	2
San Francisco	100 002 02x	5	6	1

Portugal, Schatzeder (8) and Bilardello; La-Coss, Wilson (9) and Kennedy. W—LaCoss, 6-3. L—Portugal, 8-10. HRs—Houston, Anthony (9). San Francisco, Mitchell (33).

Cincinnati	010 120 000	4	5	2
Los Angeles	020 020 10x	5	9	0

Jackson, Mahler (4) and Reed; Martinez and Dempsey. W—Martinez, 17-6. L—Jackson, 5-4. HRs—Cincinnati, Davis (19). Los Angeles, Brooks (19).

Atlanta	000 000 301	00	4	11	0
San Diego	010 021 000	01	5	9	0

(11 innings)

Glavine, Freeman (7); Parrett (9), Castillo (9), Mercker (10) and Olson; Mann (9), Kramers (11); Benes, Harris (7), Lefferts (9). Show (10) and Santiago. W— Show, 5-8. L— Mercker, 4-4. HR—San Diego, Carter (23).

St. Louis	020 104 000	7	12	1
Chicago	001 100 000	2	10	1

B. Smith, Tudor (5), Perez (9) and Pagnozzi; Bielecki, S.Wilson (3), Coffman (5), Lancaster (6), Pico (8) and Girardi. W—Tudor, 12-4. L—Bielecki, 7-10. HRs— St. Louis, Jose (2). Chicago, Salazar (12).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BATTING (270 at bats): R. Henderson, Oakland, .324; Brett, Kansas City, .322; Palmeiro, Texas, .322; Trammell, Detroit, .314; McGriff, Toronto, .313.

RUNS: R. Henderson, Oakland, 104; Fielder, Detroit, 91; Franco, Texas, 86; Yount, Milwaukee, 85; McGriff, Toronto, 83.

RBI: Fielder, Detroit, 116; McGwire, Oakland, 99; Gruber, Toronto, 92; J. Canseco, Oakland, 90; Sierra, Texas, 86.

HITS: Boggs, Boston, 165; Palmeiro, Texas, 163; Griffey Jr., Seattle, 164; D. Parker, Milwaukee, 161; Trammell, Detroit, 160.

DOUBLES: Brett, Kansas City, 42; Jo. Reed, Boston, 42; Harper, Minnesota, 39; Boggs, Boston, 38; Puckett, Minnesota, 38.

TRIPLES: T. Fernandez, Toronto, 16; Sax, Chicago, 9; Burks, Boston, 8; Eisenreich, Kansas City, 7; L. Johnson, Chicago, 7; Liriano, Minnesota, 7; Pettis, Texas, 7.

HOME RUNS: Fielder, Detroit, 45; J. Canseco, Oakland, 36; McGwire, Oakland, 36; McGriff, Toronto, 33; Deer, Milwaukee, 27.

STOLEN BASES: R. Henderson, Oakland, 56; Kelly, New York, 34; Sax, New York, 34; Pettis, Texas, 33; Calderon, Chicago, 30.

PITCHING (11 decisions): B. Jones, Chicago, 11-1, .917, 2.13; Welch, Oakland, 23-5, .821, 3.03; Bolton, Boston, 9-2, .818, 2.75; Stieb, Toronto, 18-5, .783, 2.78; Clemens, Boston, 20-6, .769, 1.93.

STRIKEOUTS: Clemens, Boston, 204; Ryan, Texas, 197; B. Witt, Texas, 189; Hanson, Seattle, 175; Langston, California, 168.

SAVES: Thigpen, Chicago, 48; Eckersley, Oakland, 42; D. Jones, Cleveland, 34; Olson, Baltimore, 30; Righetti, New York, 30; Schooler, Seattle, 30.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BATTING (270 at bats): Dykstra, Philadelphia, .340; McGee, St. Louis, .335; Magadan, New York, .331; Murray, Los Angeles, .315; Grace, Chicago, .309.

RUNS: Bonilla, Pittsburgh, 104; Sandberg, Chicago, 97; Dykstra, Philadelphia, 97; Gant, Atlanta, 93; Bonds, Pittsburgh, 92.

RBI: Mo. Williams, San Francisco, 107; J. Carter, San Diego, 105; Bonds, Pittsburgh, 102; Bonilla, Pittsburgh, 102; Strawberry, New York, 92.

HITS: Dykstra, Philadelphia, 176; T. Gwynn, San Diego, 171; McGee, St. Louis, 168; Larkin, Cincinnati, 164; Sandberg, Chicago, 163.

DOUBLES: Jefferies, New York, 37; Dykstra, Philadelphia, 35; Bonilla, Pittsburgh, 34; H. Johnson, New York, 34; Wallach, Montreal, 33.

TRIPLES: Duncan, Cincinnati, 11; Coleman, St. Louis, 9; La. Smith, Atlanta, 8; Butler, San Francisco, 7; Dunston, Chicago, 7; M. Thompson, St. Louis, 7; T. Gwynn, San Diego, 7.

HOME RUNS: Mitchell, San Francisco, 33; Sandberg, Chicago, 32; Bonilla, Pittsburgh, 31; Strawberry, New York, 31; Mo. Williams, San Francisco, 29.

STOLEN BASES: Coleman, St. Louis, 77; Yelding, Houston, 55; Bonds, Pittsburgh, 45; Nixon, Montreal, 43; Raines, Montreal, 41.

PITCHING (11 decisions): Darwin, Houston, 11-2, .846, 2.08; Drabek, Pittsburgh, 19-5, .792, 2.63; Tudor, St. Louis, 12-4, .750, 2.43; RMartinez, Los Angeles, 17-4, .739, 3.22; Cook, Philadelphia, 8-3, .727, 3.54; Gooden, New York, 16-6, .727, 3.87.

STRIKEOUTS: R. Martinez, Los Angeles, 199; Cone, New York, 193; Gooden, New York, 189; Fernandez, New York, 156; DeLeon, St. Louis, 152; Smoltz, Atlanta, 152.

SAVES: Franco, New York, 31; Myers, Cincinnati, 28; La. Smith, St. Louis, 25; Da. Smith, Houston, 23; Lefferts, San Diego, 23.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	1	0	0	1.000	26	10
Miami	1	0	0	1.000	27	24
Indianapolis	0	1	0	.000	10	26
New England	0	1	0	.000	24	27
N.Y. Jets	0	1	0	.000	20	25
Central						
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1.000	25	20
Cleveland	1	0	0	1.000	13	3
Houston	0	1	0	.000	27	47
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	.000	3	13
West						
Kansas City	1	0	0	1.000	24	21
L.A. Raiders	1	0	0	1.000	14	9
Denver	0	1	0	.000	9	14
San Diego	0	1	0	.000	14	17
Seattle	0	1	0	.000	0	17

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Dallas	1	0	0	1.000	17	14
N.Y. Giants	1	0	0	1.000	27	20
Washington	1	0	0	1.000	31	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	.000	20	27
Phoenix	0	1	0	.000	0	31
Central						
Chicago	1	0	0	1.000	17	0
Green Bay	1	0	0	1.000	36	24
Tampa Bay	1	0	0	1.000	38	21
Detroit	0	1	0	.000	21	38
Minnesota	0	1	0	.000	21	24
West						
Atlanta	1	0	0	1.000	47	27
New Orleans	0	0	0	.000	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	.000	0	0
L.A. Rams	0	1	0	.000	24	36

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Kansas City 24, Minnesota 21
Washington 31, Phoenix 0
Green Bay 36, Los Angeles Rams 24
Chicago 17, Seattle 0
Tampa Bay 38, Detroit 21
Los Angeles Raiders 14, Denver 9
Atlanta 47, Houston 27
Buffalo 26, Indianapolis 10
Cincinnati 25, New York Jets 20
Miami 27, New England 24
Cleveland 13, Pittsburgh 3
Dallas 17, San Diego 14
New York Giants 27, Philadelphia 20

Monday's Game

San Francisco at New Orleans

CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Ottawa 30, Saskatchewan 21
Winnipeg 29, Hamilton 18

TENNIS

U.S. Open

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Singles, Final

Pete Sampras (12), U.S., def. Andre Agassi (4), U.S., 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Doubles, Final

Gigi Fernandez (2) and Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Jana Novotna (1) and Helena Sukova, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-4.

U.S. Open Men's Champions

1960—Neale Fraser; 1961—Roy Emerson; 1962—Rodney Laver; 1963—Rafael Osuna; 1964—Roy Emerson; 1965—Manuel Santana; 1966—Fred Stolle; 1967—John Newcombe; 1968—Arthur Ashe; 1969—Stan Smith; 1969—Rod Laver;
1970—Ken Rosewall; 1971—Stan Smith; 1972—Ilie Nastase; 1973—John Newcombe; 1974—Jimmy Connors; 1975—Manuel Orantes; 1976—Jimmy Connors; 1977—Guillermo Vilas; 1978—Jimmy Connors; 1979—John McEnroe;
1980—John McEnroe; 1981—John McEnroe; 1982—Jimmy Connors; 1983—Jimmy Connors; 1984—John McEnroe; 1985—Ivan Lendl; 1986—Ivan Lendl; 1987—Ivan Lendl; 1988—Mats Wilander; 1989—Boris Becker; 1990—Pete Sampras.

MEN'S ATP RANKINGS

Through Monday 10 September

1. Stefan Edberg, Sweden, 3,195 points; 2. Boris Becker, West Germany, 2,665; 3. Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, 2,567; 4. Andre Agassi, U.S., 2,292; 5. Andres Gomez, Ecuador, 1,949; 6. Pete Sampras, U.S., 1,718; 7. Thomas Muster, Austria, 1,638; 8. Emilio Sanchez, Spain, 1,552; 9. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 1,512;
10. Aaron Krickstein, U.S., 1,372; 11. John McEnroe, U.S., 1,289; 12. Michael Chang, U.S., 1,285; 13. Andrei Chesnokov, Soviet Union, 1,285; 14. Goran Ivanisevic, Yugoslavia, 1,231; 15. Guillermo Perez-Roldan, Argentina, 1,172; 16. Jay Berger, U.S., 1,138; 17. Jim Courier, U.S., 1,096; 18. Martin Jaite, Argentina, 1,061; 19. Guy Forget, France, 1,045; 20. Juan Aguilera, Spain, 1,039.

GOLF

Final scores and earnings Sunday from the PGA Hardee's Classic played on the 6,686-yard, par-70 Oakwood Country Club course in Coal Valley, Illinois (x-won on first hole of playoff):

x-Joey Sindelar, $180,000	70-65-67-66—268
Willie Wood, $108,000	68-63-68-69—268
Ian Baker-Finch, $45,100	67-69-69-64—269
Bill Britton, $45,100	69-67-68-65—269
Dave Barr, $45,100	67-70-65-67—269
Jim Gallagher, $45,100	69-66-67-68—269
Jay Delsing, $45,100	66-65-70-68—269
Mark Lye, $28,000	71-66-67-66—270
Evelyn Aubrey, $28,000	66-68-69-67—270
Bob Tway, $28,000	68-64-67-71—270
Jeff Sluman, $28,000	64-72-65-69—270

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

MILWAUKEE—Acquired Julio Machado and Kevin Brown, pitchers, from the New York Mets to complete an earlier trade. Called up Narciso Elvira, pitcher, from El Paso, Texas League.

NEW YORK—Recalled Mark Leiter, Steve Adkins, Dave Eiland, and Alan Mills, pitchers; Mike Blowers, and Hensley Meulens, infielders; and Brian Dorsett, catcher, from Columbus, International League. Bought contracts of Jim Walewander, infielder, and John Habyan, pitcher, from Columbus.

OAKLAND—Activated Walt Weiss, shortstop, from the 15-day disabled list.

National League

CINCINNATI—Claimed Alex Trevino, catcher, from waivers. Sent Terry McGriff, catcher, and Keith Kaiser and Butch Henry, pitchers, to the Houston Astros to complete the trade for Bill Doran. Activated Jack Armstrong, pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list.

NEW YORK—Recalled Keith Hughes, outfielder, from Tidewater, International League.

PHILADELPHIA—Activated Steve Ontiveros, pitcher, from the emergency disabled list.

PITTSBURGH—Acquired Lloyd McClendon, outfielder-infielder, from the Chicago Cubs for a player to be named later.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND—Signed Mark Price, guard, to a three-year contract extension through the 1993-94 season.

DALLAS—Signed contract extensions with Rolando Blackman and Derek Harper, guards.

PHOENIX—Agreed to terms with Jeff Hornacek, guard, on a seven-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

BUFFALO—Activated Shane Conlan, linebacker, and Thurman Thomas, running back. Put Eddie Fuller, running back, on injured reserve.

CHICAGO—Activated Steve McMichael, defensive tackle. Put Terry Price, defensive tackle, on injured reserve.

CLEVELAND—Put Mike Oliphant, running back; Rhondy Weston, defensive end; and Marion Bennett, safety, on injured reserve. Activated Clay Matthews and Mike Johnson, linebackers; Felix Wright, safety; and Paul Farren, offensive lineman.

DALLAS—Activated Emmitt Smith, running back. Put Derrick Shepard, wide receiver, on injured reserve.

DENVER—Signed Ron Holmes, defensive end, to a series of one-year contracts.

GREEN BAY—Activated Don Majkowski, quarterback. Waived Carl Bland, wide receiver.

HOUSTON—Activated Patrick Allen, cornerback. Waived Don McPherson, quarterback. Agreed to terms with John Grimsley, linebacker, on a one-year contract.

KANSAS CITY—Activated Kevin Ross, cornerback, and Louis Cooper, linebacker. Put James Saxon, running back, and Lonnie Marts, linebacker, on injured reserve.

L.A. RAMS—Activated Kevin Greene, linebacker; Doug Reed, defensive tackle; and Michael Stewart, safety. Put Tony Lamack, wide receiver, and Jim Price, running back, on injured reserve.

MIAMI—Released Clifford Charlton, linebacker. Put Paul Lankford, cornerback, on injured reserve.

N.Y. GIANTS—Activated Lawrence Taylor, linebacker, and Leonard Marshall, defensive end. Waived Stacy Robinson, wide receiver. Put Clint James, defensive end, on injured reserve.

PHILADELPHIA—Activated Anthony Toney, running back. Waived Ben Brown, quarterback.

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Eric Green, tight end, on a four-year contract.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

DETROIT—Signed Keith Primeau, center, to a five-year contract.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Signed Alan Kerr, right wing.

TORONTO—Signed Robert Haryna, goalie.

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ART BUCHWALD

Crackers and News

WASHINGTON — I turned on the network news the other evening and, lo and behold, the announcer said, "World News Tonight is brought to you by Honey Maid Grams." The first thought to go through my head was, "Why in the world is Honey Maid Grams bringing me the evening news?"

Fortunately, the producer for the network lives down the street. After the show I stopped by his house to try to get an answer. "How come your network is now giving us the news courtesy of graham crackers?"

Buchwald

"Would you rather we present it through Chicken of the Sea?" he asked.

"That's not the point. My question to you is what does it mean when the news is brought to me by Honey Maid Grams? Did Honey Maid gather the news, and did they decide what goes on the air?"

He smiled as if he was talking to the village idiot. "Honey Maid had nothing to do with gathering the news. The network did that. But somebody had to pay for it, and that's where the graham crackers come in. The Honey Maid people agreed to pay a bonus, and we guaranteed that we would tell everyone they brought the news to you. When it comes to attracting sponsors, a network will always walk the extra mile."

"That's fine and dandy," I said, "but if you announce at the beginning of the program that a graham cracker company is bringing you the news, how do we know we're getting all of it?"

"I'm not sure what you're driving at," he answered.

"Well, suppose some big scandal on graham crackers broke that day. Would the network sit on it because Honey Maid Grams was sponsoring the news?"

"Absolutely not. We have an understanding that if anything happens in the graham cracker industry, we play it just like we would the Perrier accident — straight down the line."

□

"Why does Honey Maid Grams think that sponsoring the evening news will help sell more crackers?"

"Because their surveys indicate that people who watch the news are very nervous and will consume an entire box without even knowing it. You have drought, pestilence, war and dope trials on TV every night. The only thing that makes any sense for people watching the news is the commercials."

"I don't have a problem with who sponsors the news. What bothers me is that I don't want any company getting credit for *bringing* it to me. I am sure that Honey Maid Grams had nothing to do with Mr. Gorbachev defending his economic reforms, or Margaret Thatcher lecturing President Mitterrand at 10 Downing Street, or Neil Bush explaining his role in the S&L scandal. You don't serve up news like that with graham crackers."

My producer buddy said, "These are not easy times for the networks. The price of news collecting is going up, and the number of minutes advertisers are buying is going down. We welcome the fact that Honey Maid Grams will share our costs for covering major catastrophes."

□

I asked him, "As part of the deal, does everyone at the network have to eat graham crackers?"

He flushed, "There's no tie-in with Honey Maid. The network staff is free to eat Oreo cookies, ginger snaps or Fig Newtons. I don't know of one news reporter who eats graham crackers because Honey Maid Grams is paying his or her salary."

"What about the people on the business side of the network?"

"They'll drink Quaker oil if it will help sell the show."

Ladies' Home Journal Sends Moscow Message

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Never underestimate the power of a women's magazine to spread the message about never underestimating the power of a woman.

Ladies' Home Journal, marking the 50th anniversary of that famous slogan, will carry its message to the Soviet Union with its November issue. Ten thousand copies of the magazine with a 32-page Russian-language insert will be flown to the Soviet Union for distribution.

Horn of Africa on Film — Just in Time

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

LOIYANGALANI, Kenya — A soft beige light reflects across the silver waters of Lake Turkana in northern Kenya as Angela Fisher crouches in the waves taking photographs of Turkana women, one smothered in fire-red ocher, another garbed in a beaded leather sheath that flaps noisily in the wind. This is the best time for taking pictures in Africa, when the harsh glare that washes all the color out of the landscape finally dims at the end of the day.

Fisher, the photographer and author of "Africa Adorned," the 1984 coffee-table book about African jewelry, is back in some of her favorite territory, which she visited when she first came to Africa nearly 20 years ago.

As she coaxes the Turkana women into looking at one another rather than at her camera, Fisher persuades her subjects to relax, a skill she has acquired after years of working with remote tribes.

"If you want women to relax, it's easier to do without men around," she said about why she led the women from the village to the lakeside for the photographic session. "They'll be women with women. They'll feel freer to be themselves."

"African Ark," by Fisher and Carol Beckwith, a photographer who has to her credit two other books about Africa, "Masai" and "Nomads of Niger," is to be published this month in the United States by Harry N. Abrams and in Britain by William Collins.

Five years in the making, which involved traveling by mule into some of the most remote parts of the continent, "African Ark" concentrates on the people of the Horn of Africa, their everyday lives and their ceremonies. It pays particular attention to Ethiopia, with side trips to Somalia and Djibouti. The idea for the book was to show the diverse traditions of Ethiopia that endured famine and war but that were succumbing to modernity.

"Change is inevitable, and we wanted to record the cultures before they died," Beckwith said.

It turns out that the photographers caught much of their subject just in time. Some places and people featured in "African Ark" have unalterably changed since the year began. For example, the distinctive skyline of the port of Massawa with its domes and steeples on the Red Sea, which the photographers shot in the morning mist, was destroyed by an Ethiopian air force bombing in February.

Virtually all the Ethiopian Jews moved en masse to Addis Ababa this summer from their homes in the mountainous regions of Gondar, waiting for airlifts to Israel. And the rock-hewn churches of Lalibala and the city of Aksum, the birthplace of Ethiopian Christianity, two cities with elaborate artwork and ceremonies, are now under the control of Tigrean rebels.

One group of Ethiopians that has remained intact are the Surma, a tribe of 30,000 tucked into the southwest corner on the border with Sudan. Fisher and Beckwith first encountered them in 1986. For many of the Surma, Fisher, 42, a tall Australian, and Beckwith, 43, a diminutive American, were the first whites they had seen.

To get to the Surma, the photographers flew by small plane to Tum, an outpost in southwest Ethiopia, then rode mules for three days over 10,000-foot (3,000-meter) escarpments.

"Everything had to be carried on our backs or mule back," Beckwith said. "We wrapped as much film as we could in our sleeping bags because the mules were often tripping on the mountain ledges."

To make their intrusion more palatable to the tribe, the two women also packed simple medicines for distribution, including aspirin and anti-malaria tablets.

Once they reached the Surma, they found a people whose women stretched their lips to accommodate a plate 8 inches (20 centimeters) in diameter and whose men painted their bodies.

"It was the first time we had long contact with men who were completely nude, and painted a new set of clothing on themselves every day," Beckwith said. "We had to get used to a very different physical presentation."

The stretching of the lower lip, a painful process that can take two years to accomplish, is in preparation for marriage. The size of the plate that could be fitted into the stretched lip indicated the number of cattle needed as dowry.

The Surma have also kept their ancient custom of stick fighting, but advanced weapons have started to appear. Among the most striking photographs in "African Ark" is one of a Surma with an old-fashioned bolt rifle slung over his shoulder. An enemy tribe, the Bumi, have been armed with automatic Kalashnikov rifles from across the Sudanese border, Fisher said.

"Now the Surma think it is most important to get hold of Kalashnikovs to hang onto their land," she said. "They have asked the government for support."

By the time of their second trip back to the Surma, Italian tourists had started to visit Surma villages, and by the third trip earlier this year, some of the women were wearing pieces of Western clothing above their waists. The men had taken a fancy to Western T-shirts and bathing suits.

"They had just started to change," Fisher said. "It could go quite fast."

In less isolated areas like Lake Turkana, where Fisher recently returned for new photographs for her portfolio, the differences between cultures are breaking down. When Beckwith went back to the Masai a decade after the publication of her book on the tribe, she barely recognized what she saw.

"It's completely changed," she said. "Government policy, tourism — outside contact — have given the Masai options."

In northern Kenya, plastic jerricans have replaced water carriers made of bark, and rubber thongs are more popular than leather sandals.

"In 1973, when I first came to the northern frontier district, there wasn't a bit of Western junk," Fisher said. "You can be an anthropologist and still record cultures in Africa. But if you want to make a visual record, it's getting much more difficult."

Harry N. Abrams

Beckwith, top, and Fisher: Recording a vanishing lifestyle in "African Ark."

'It was the first time we had long contact with men who were completely nude, and painted a new set of clothing on themselves every day. We had to get used to a very different physical presentation.'

Carol Beckwith

PEOPLE

Moon's Church Forms Ballet School in U.S.

The Unification Church of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon has joined with Oleg Vinogradov, the director of the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad, to create a ballet school in Washington. The school, the Universal Ballet Academy, which has 45 students on scholarship, will train dancers who might perform with the Kirov or with a new company to be drawn eventually from the school. Moon's church has been involved in dance since it established the Little Angels of Korea, a children's folkloric group, in 1962.

□

The columnist Art Buchwald will receive the 1990 award of the Workshop Library on World Humor. The award will be presented Sept. 25 at the National Press Club in Washington.

□

Three California physicians have been charged by the state with "unprofessional conduct" for repeatedly overprescribing drugs to Elizabeth Taylor during a 10-year period. The three are Dr. Michael Gottlieb, one of the identifiers of the first cases of AIDS; Dr. William Skinner, the head of the chemical dependency center in Santa Monica, California, where the actress has been treated, and Dr. Michael Roth, an AIDS specialist. Roth was a partner of Gottlieb's at the time the medication was administered, the California attorney general's office said.

□

Andrei D. Sakharov, the human rights campaigner and Nobel Peace Prize winner who died in Moscow in December, left an estate in New York valued at $50,000 to $100,000. The lawyer for the New York estate said he had also left extensive holdings in Switzerland and the Soviet Union. The assets will be added to an existing trust fund for Sakharov's widow, Yelena G. Bonner, and other relatives.

□

Kara Kennedy, 30, the daughter of Senator Edward M. and Joan Kennedy, was married this weekend in Centerville, Massachusetts, to Michael Allen, 33, an architect.

□

Prince Charles has left the hospital a week after a second operation on his right arm, which he broke June 28 in a fall while playing polo.

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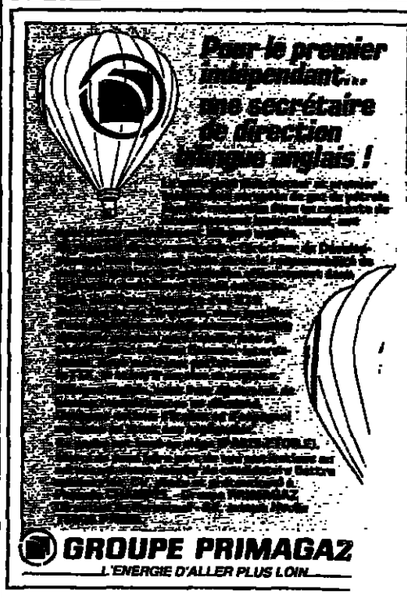

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